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## Tower Views

by Clearway

**Brussels' Stiffening Backs Turns From Comintern Mr. Farley Aids G. O. P.**

¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—While signatories of the Nine-Power Pact sit on the Brussels fence and swing their heels—awaiting Japan's reaction to Saturday's conciliatory note, and the reconvening of the twice-postponed sessions—European commentators dash cold water over their swaying backs with pessimistic forecasts concerning the fate of the meeting. These predictions of failure, however, are largely based on the conclusion that "some signatories are afraid and the others dassent" consider measures more formidable than finger shaking.

• **But as diplomatic** circles seethe with the "We or They" theme—namely democracy or dictatorship—aggravated by the recent Italo-Japanese-German anti-communist treaty, a distant drum-beat begins to draw the representatives' eyes towards the tepee of democracy, where signs of an Anglo-American understanding are interpreted as auguring for a more emphatic stand. These signs emanate from businesslike consultations between American and British delegates.

• **Aggressive nationalism**, pushing its treaty-breaking advantage, may be ignoring an obstacle more vengeful than the proverbial fury of the scorned woman—namely, a general sense of "righteous" indignation.

¶ **Anti-Communism** — European ships of state, battling with huge waves set awash by the three-power pact against communism, fly storm signals today. Following Russia's notification to Italy that it considers conclusion of the treaty by her erstwhile "friend" as an unfriendly action, Rome listens to the echo of Mussolini's voice, sounding through Foreign Minister Ciano, and considers rejecting any complaint by Russia. When Boris Stein, Russian Ambassador to Italy, points out a phrase in the Italo-Russian trade treaty binding both nations to "maintain good relations," the reply is that the three-power anti-communist pact is not directed against Russia but against the Comintern. Meanwhile, China, through its representative at Brussels, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, rejects a suggestion from some fascist Cheshire cat that peace in the East might be achieved if China were to side with the anti-Bolshevists. China proposes not to renounce its friendship with any nation to join a group dominated by a particular philosophy.

• **In this it strikes** a fundamental. Friendship for Germany, Italy or Japan could be quickly lost if out of these nations should come a determination to foist the dictatorial philosophy on nations unacclimated to it. There's nothing more likely to make volunteers for democracy than the threat of an enforced philosophy.

¶ **Shanghai**—Japan moves steadily nearer its military objectives in China, the capture of shuddering Shanghai and certain gains in the north being hailed as foretastes of success by the Japanese war office. Thus as the Japanese war machine pounds its way through Chinese defenses, the bulge of militant stresses seems likely to take place along the Manchoukuo-Siberian border. The three-power anti-Comintern pact, regarded by Russia as unfriendly, stimulates the question as to whether Russia might be preparing to break off diplomatic relations with Tokyo and Rome. • In which event Soviet Russia might easily become an arena for the two essentially dictatorial ideas—Sovietism versus fascism—while democracy continues to watch from the fence.

¶ **German Celebration**—Fourteen years ago Adolf Hitler met with his fellows in a Munich cellar and the National Socialist Party was formed. Again der Reichsführer meets the "old guard" in the same place and reviews the history emanating from that point. He declares that Germany is no longer isolated, referring to a community of interests with nations of a similar ideology. • The day is tremendously important to the German nation which in fourteen years has forcibly been annealed to give point to one purpose. It should likewise be an important day for the rest of the world, since it is illustrative of how vigorously an idea may grow.

¶ **Farley Advice**—James A. Farley, deft and adroit Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, comments on the Republican strategy and thereby gives the "enemy" the benefit of his disillusioned political philosophy. Says he: "Calling names or explosive generalities" will not make a minority party amount to anything. It must have "intelligent criticism." Again: "If the wrong kind of politician gets control . . . it is largely the fault of people who conceive themselves too busy to be interested in their own government." Again: "If it (the Republican Party) objects to the Democratic policy it ought to have a policy of its own to offer; it ought to have leadership; it ought to have a program and the courage to announce that program." • To which thousands of stanch Republicans reply: "Right! We'll be seeing you, Mr. Farley."

# British-U.S. Unity Gaining At Brussels

### London Reported Readier to Share Actively in Leadership

### Await Tokyo Reply

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9—There are signs that Anglo-American cooperation at the Nine-Power Conference is beginning to take on a slightly less passive aspect and to give a faint but definitely discernible promise of somewhat more positive joint action.

Intensive consultations between the United States and British delegations began early this morning with a long conversation between Mr. Norman H. Davis and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and continue this afternoon when Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, arrived here by special military airplane from London.

**Taken as Hopeful Sign**

It is understood that these conversations reveal a perceptibly greater readiness on the part of the British to share actively in the leadership of the Brussels parley instead of as heretofore merely endorsing America's lead.

This development is still too embryonic to justify any very concrete conclusions or hopes, but it is considered significant and promising by the American delegation.

**Affected by Italy's Action**

Two reasons are given here in explanation of this new tendency. The first is the adherence of Italy over the week end to the German-Japanese anti-communist pact which appears to have been interpreted in London as aimed indirectly at the British Empire. The second is the delay in Japan's reply to the conference's offer of conciliation.

One of the main Japanese objections to accepting the Nine-Power Conference's mediation offer was unexpectedly removed—partially at least—today when Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviet delegation, hurriedly left Brussels for Moscow. Mr. Litvinoff's departure, which was preceded by a hasty consultation this afternoon with Mr. Davis, is linked to the crisis in Italo-Soviet relations arising out of Italy's adherence to the Germano-Japanese anti-comintern pact in Rome Saturday.

This unforeseen development is generally believed here to strengthen the somewhat admittedly slender prospects of a favorable reply to the parley's note proposing conciliation.

**Objection Mitigated**

The importance of Mr. Litvinoff's departure is that it opens the way for formation of mediation committee on which Italy would be represented, but not Russia.

Reports from Tokyo over the week end had emphasized Japanese opposition to the presence of the Soviets at the parleys. This objection has now been mitigated, though not en-


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# College Protests Name Being Used in Beer Book

### Dean Protests Use of College's Name by Two Graduates in Propaganda for Wider Distribution of Beer for Family Use

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Organized efforts of the American brewers to increase the sale of beer through an intensive propaganda campaign are being repudiated and censured by the very people to whom this propaganda promotion is addressed and by those whose names are employed either directly or indirectly to give weight to this campaign.

Iowa State College has protested sharply to the United Brewers Industrial Foundation against the use of the college's name in a pamphlet which was released by the foundation. This pamphlet, "It's Smart to Serve Beer," was written by Mrs. Helen Watts Schreiber and contains recipes and menus made up to promote the increased use of beer.

While Mrs. Schreiber was a graduate of Iowa State College, it was the conclusion of the college authorities that the pamphlet's reference to this fact either intentionally or unintentionally associated the college's name with the foundation's beer campaign. In order to erase any possible misconception, the college has written a letter that reveals unmistakably that the college believes the foundation's publicity to be specious and untenable.

The letter, written by Dean Genevieve Fisher of the division of home economics at Iowa State College, follows:

"It is with sincere regret that we have received a second booklet from the United Brewers Industrial Foundation written by another graduate of the home economics division of the Iowa State College.

"We have no objection to either of these women selling their names as individuals to any commercial enterprise with which they choose to affiliate. We do, however, regret their use of the name of the institution whose sentiment they are well aware has always been against the use of alcoholic beverages. Judging from the reactions to this publicity, the United Brewers Industrial Foundation is not helping its cause in this part of the country."

The foundation's first pamphlet, "Beer in the American Home," by Eloise Davison, also contained reference to Iowa State College, from which this author also was graduated. Dean Fisher's present action is taken to apply to all pamphlets and any similar efforts of the foundation that might lead the public to think it concurred with the brewers' claims for beer.

The conclusion seems inevitable that the college felt that the use of its name by the foundation would confuse the public into a belief that its propaganda had the endorsement of the college.

Repudiation of the foundation's claims for beer by this college is revealing since the institution's home economics course stands high. The refusal of these food experts to underwrite the foundation's claim that beer is a beneficial food for the whole family is particularly devas-


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# Black Now Safe, It Is Thought, On Supreme Bench

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—For all practical purposes Mr. Justice Black is now certain of his Supreme Court seat it is believed here. It is assumed in all informed circles that action of the eight other members of the court in giving him an opinion to prepare, which he read yesterday, indicated that he was as solidly in his position as any of his colleagues.

The latest attempt to force a constitutional test of his eligibility was side-tracked by the court, like the earlier one. Those familiar with the court, believe that subsequent efforts to unseat him, if any, will meet the same fate and that they will only be kept alive by groups seeking to embarrass the justice. Court attendants privately deplore such continued "heckling" on the ground of the court's prestige.

Yesterday's decisions were important also as showing the first practical instance of the expected line-up of the New Deal appointee with the so-called liberals. In one division of the court when it split 6 to 3 yesterday, the new Justice


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# *Old Scarecrow Scares No Mo'; Joins the Dodo*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Add to the swelling list of vanishing Americans—the old-fashioned scarecrow.

"Yes," sighed Col. H. P. Sheldon of the Bureau of Biological Survey, "the machine age has had a lot to do with the disappearance of this once familiar figure."

Among the mechanized causes, Colonel Sheldon said, is the automobile that drones through the countryside terrifying the birds by the blasts of its horn. That tends to make the scarecrow unnecessary.

Then there is the growing practice of putting tar—which crows don't like—on seed corn.

"However," the Colonel added, "I'd say the main reason is that the crow has gotten wise to the scarecrow ruse—he just isn't scared any more."

The bird is so smart that he can tell a hoe handle from a gun, the expert said, and it doesn't take long for a young crow to figure out that there isn't much man in a battered hat and flapping sleeves.

A sort of survey on the scarecrow subject shows that inventors have worked out a lot of devices that scare the crows on a mass production basis.

The acetylene gun, which goes off periodically with a flare and a bang, is one of them. Revolving lights and tree tinklers are others.

"And," the Colonel added, "some people have said that during the depression a lot of folks went out to their fields and took back their clothes."

# *Tour Amid Stars Proves World Is Small After All*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—A trip around the world—at least, as far as night sky scenery is concerned—is being enjoyed by November visitors to the Fels Planetarium in the Franklin Institute.

In the new demonstration, the audience first experiences the effect of a rapid journey from Philadelphia to the Southern Hemisphere. As the floor appears to slide easily down over the Equator, the Southern Cross and other constellations viewed from that hemisphere rise above the horizon.

Constellation projectors, developed by the planetarium staff, are used to show the mythical figures for which the various star groupings are named.

After spending some time at a Peruvian viewpoint, the sky travelers continue to the south pole, where—through newly developed equipment—a display of the Aurora Australia, or Southern Lights, is witnessed.

From the south pole the trip is continued through the Eastern Hemisphere to the north pole where the appearance of the heavens is contrasted with that at the opposite end of the earth.

The lecture - demonstrations, which include appropriate musical interludes, are given daily at 3 and 8:30 p. m., with additional showings at 4 p. m. on Saturdays, Sundays and on Thanksgiving Day.

# Finland Achieved Recovery By Lower Production Costs

*Finland, the young republic of the far north that has made the most remarkable recovery from depression of any nation, that enjoys the enviable reputation of being the most prompt of all war-debt payers—though in reality the debt is no war debt—is described by the Financial Editor of the Monitor in a second article, being part of a series of seven on impressions gained in the various Scandinavian countries.*

By H. B. Elliston

*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Finland, thanks to its scrupulousness in its financial obligations, has the best press in the United States of any country. Brave little Finland! we are apt to think. In truth, Finland, which has a population equal to Chicago's, has three claims to distinction, one among people in general and the other two among those with a professional interest in economic affairs:

1. Finland went on with its "war" debt payments to the United States when the major countries of the world defaulted.

2. Finland has made the most marked recovery out of depression of any country in the world.

3. Finland has staged its recovery without benefit of a New Deal.

**Production and Prices**

The three distinctions are all inter-related. Finland, if it wished to pay its foreign debts, could not afford a New Deal. For the object of a New Deal is to arrest a deflation of prices. Finland's debts, however, required a deflation of prices, so as to enable Finnish goods to be sold abroad for the foreign money necessary to meet foreign debts. In order to reduce prices, you have first to reduce the costs of production. Accordingly, there was national belt-tightening in lowered wages and lowered profits in establishing Finland's competitive power in world markets. Now the day of sacrifice is over. Finland, by the sheer sweat of its brow, is enjoying a unique prosperity which is enabling the country to pay off the foreign debts which it continued to honor in the days of its adversity.

The "war" debt is only one of Finland's external obligations. And it is not a war debt at all! From time to time I have made this statement, but it is difficult to disprove opinion created by newspaper headlines. So I will repeat the statement again from the mouths of the Finns themselves. For they are engaged in putting right every admiring American who, in complimenting them upon their scrupulousness, uses loose phraseology.

**Not a War Debt**

Finland, having declared its independence of Russia in 1917, was part of the post-war cordon sanitaire against Bolshevist Russia. Although Moscow had announced its approval of Finnish independence, troops of Finnish Reds soon became a menace to the country. The struggle with this element left Finland prostrate and starving. Help came from various countries. From the United States, under Act of Congress, February, 1919, the Finns received shipments of relief grain and foodstuffs on loan. To the impoverished Finns the loan came as manna from Heaven.

This is the loan that is generally called Finland's war debt. Now, obviously, it cannot be likened to the loans to America's associates in the warmaking against Germany. It was


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**Saving Our Schools**

Thirty-second of 52 Articles

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# Trailer Cities New Factor In Housing Relief

### Vehicles Become Permanent Homes Until Workers Move for Jobs

### Iowa Experiment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—With the establishment throughout the country of permanent trailer parks and cities where families can live indefinitely, trailers are now being used as a solution to housing problems among low income groups as well as serving as a means of conveyance.

In these projects, trailers are becoming the permanent homes of workmen who would ordinarily pay rent in a crowded or congested district. One of the first of these developments, known as Gliderville, was recently opened at Bettendorf, Iowa, a suburb of Davenport. This was created directly as a housing project and is believed to be the first permanent settlement of its type in the United States. The development of the trailer city was made possible through the co-operation of city officials and R. L. Barnhill, president of the Glider Trailer Company.

Because of an industrial development, many families were forced to seek new homes. A number of them, instead of again renting houses, have moved into the new 26-acre trailer city. They are already living, on a plot of land assigned to them, in trailers which they are buying on a financing plan, paying in weekly or monthly amounts much as they would pay for rent. In a year or 14 months time they will own the trailer and may either continue to pay a small monthly rental for the ground, or if they wish, may buy the plot.

**A City Sub-Division**

This trailer city is really another city sub-division, for it contains streets, provisions for sidewalks, wells, electric power, and community houses that contain laundry tubs, washing machines, irons, and sanitary and bathing facilities. There is to be a community house for every eight trailers, and families sign up for their regular time and space for laundry use in each.

Although these residences are real trailers, they are established on taxable foundations to keep this section from becoming a transient trailer camp. The lots are approximately 160 by 60 feet and are being landscaped. Trees and grass are also being planted to lend a home-like and residential area appearance.

The fact that the trailers can be wheeled away at the owner's will by attaching wheels and axle means that when employment conditions make it necessary, a worker can easily move to another town, take his family, and still have a home of his own, sponsors of the projects point out. They also point out that at a cost far below what these people would have to pay for a home, or for the accumulated amount they would spend in rents, they have living quarters which are equipped with electricity, a radio, and inexpensive cooking and heating facilities. A home ownership


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## *Confer On Russo-Italian Affairs*

By a Staff Artist

**Boris E. Stein**
Soviet Envoy to Italy

**Count Galeazzo Ciano**
Italian Foreign Minister

# Russia Accuses Italy Of Unfriendly Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, Nov. 9—An entirely unexpected development as the result of Italy's signing of the anti-communist pact with Germany and Japan has developed here in a formal Russian protest.

That Russia considers the anti-Comintern pact "unfriendly to the Soviet Government" was made clear by Boris Stein, Soviet Ambassador in Rome. In an official call on Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, Ambassador Stein presented the Russian view that the new treaty was "contrary to the Italo-Soviet accord of September, 1933."

Denunciation of this Soviet-Italian treaty of friendship, which still has almost a year to run, is anticipated. It is not expected, however, that the Soviets will go to the extreme of breaking off diplomatic relations with Italy.

**Took Duce by Surprise**

There is no doubt that the Russian step took Signor Mussolini by surprise. The Premier flew Sunday morning to his country estate near Forli and was expected to remain there for a period of rest. Count Ciano telephoned the result of his meeting with Ambassador Stein to Signor Mussolini. The Duce considered the situation serious enough immediately to pilot his own plane back to Rome.

In the official communiqué it was declared that the Italian Foreign Minister "took formal cognizance of the Russian communication." Fascist officials, however, indicated that Count Ciano told Ambassador Stein that Russia had no grounds for complaint as the accord signed Saturday specifically stated it was directed against no other power but solely against international communism.

Apparently the immediate desire in Rome is to leave the initiative for the next move to Moscow.

**Reversal of Position**

The Russian action may be interpreted as amounting to an important reversal in the Soviet position. Hitherto the Russian Government has contended that the activities of the Third International were separate from those of the Soviet Government. It has specifically held itself to be removed from responsibility for the propaganda activities of the Comintern.

Now, in protesting the pact against communism, the Russian Government admits a direct concern with the external activities of the Communist Party itself.

### Anti-Comintern Pact Arouses Wide Concern On Colonial Import

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — Growing concern is felt in many parts of the world that the Italo-German-Japanese pact against international communism is designed chiefly for territorial expansion.

Open skepticism was voiced in several countries at the signatories' assurances that the agreement signed at Rome Saturday was directed exclusively against bolshevism and constituted a safeguard against war.

Recent Italian support of German colonial demands heightened suspicion of Italy's purpose in adhering to the pact at a time when the Japanese army is occupying large sections of China.

Some British quarters expected Japan to grant Italy and Germany special economic advantages in occupied portions of China, excluding the United States and Great Britain.

Although the reports were accepted with marked reservations, sources close to the Berlin Foreign Office have again repeated the rumor that the Reich may act to end the Sino-Japanese war. There were intimations that this might be attempted by urging China to break its close relationships with Russia and enter the anti-communist front as the price of peace.

As the first move, this source said, Joachim von Ribbentrop, signer of the pact for Germany, had been


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# Intimate Message From Washington

### Does the Attitude of Some High Political Figures Today Indicate in the Vernacular That 'They Can't Take It'?

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington, Nov. 8

Last Saturday morning when the men and women of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee broke up their special meeting which had decided on a new line of tactics for the opposition party in the United States, and threw open the doors of their room (it was not a smoke-filled room) they were very annoyed with the press.

They had read in two loyal Republican newspapers in Chicago that their decisions had been "defeat for Hoover." Since most of them have a hearty admiration for the former President, this treatment of the news merely convinced them that all newspapers are mischievous. They had read from New York—where, it is recounted, Mr. Hoover himself saw the story and telephoned a protest to the offending press association's bureau in Chicago—that the former President was now "out" of party councils. They had read from Washington that Senator Borah of Idaho had become the party leader, and this exaggeration made them very annoyed indeed.

And so, as we walked down the long corridors to the national chairman's rooms, your correspondent found himself in conversation with two women members of the committee.

"Aren't you newspapermen dreadful!" one of them said. "What is the good of admitting you to our meetings, as we did yesterday? You only sit there and smoke and laugh. And you never get your stories right. We might just as well keep you out. I think we'd better."

Even more experienced politicians than these two women felt much the same way, and one of them permitted himself the luxury of a public statement attacking "some of the newspapers." On this querulous note, the two-day meetings concluded.

**Coolidge Had a Rule**

Although a large proportion of American newspapers are Republican owned—one recent political surveyor made a transcontinental tour of newspaper offices with only once setting foot in a Democratic shop—the G. O. P. has enjoyed poor relations with the press for some time, off and on. One reason has been complaints about stories. Even President Roosevelt has allowed himself to do that lately.

The first rule of politics is to develop an elephant hide, and to ignore attack. President Coolidge had the panacea. Asked once about how he could stand the attacks being made at that time on him, he replied:

"What do they say? Never read them if they disagree with me."

If more current politicians followed this practice, they might have as idyllic press relations as those generally enjoyed by Mr. Coolidge.

It would almost seem as if politicians are getting thinner skinned. Not only are the Republicans complaining of a bad press, not only has President Roosevelt been frequently irked of late, but even Postmaster General James A. Farley objected only recently to "misinterpretations" of the press, and praised the radio as an unadulterated means of approach to the public.

Many political leaders are said to prefer the radio to the press. A master of the microphone can greatly discount what the papers will say next morning, though he cannot ignore it entirely. This is part of the reputed declining national influence of the press in politics, as the result of the last election indicated. The papers are still powerful locally, where their constant reiteration has the effect of slowly dropping water, and readers do not get so quickly bored with crusades as do radio listeners. Moreover, readers are likely to pick up catch phrases from headlines but will tune out on a political speech and take jazz instead.

Some newspapers are not guilty of news distortion, but it was hard to defend the press, as a whole, with those two women in Chicago, for the interpretations of their meetings which had seemed inescapable to the correspondents, were anathema to them.

**Finally Made a Concession**

We discussed it a long time, and they finally said that well, yes, they would agree with what had been written for The Christian Science Monitor, which was only slightly different from that of our colleagues, but evidently it made all the difference to the women. It was the dividing line, perhaps, between what they regarded as over-dramatization and a strict hewing to the line.

These seemingly professional problems have a real bearing on democracy. The G. O. P. is trying desperately to establish a real political opposition in the United States. If even the Republican-owned press gets into the old bickering with the party leaders, this effort will be made doubly difficult at the start. Already, there are enough temptations of disunity within the party. And already the party leaders show signs of adopting a non-co-operative, hostile attitude toward correspondents, despite their decision to hold the National Committee meetings in public.

It is relevant to recall that press-relations troubles were manifold in the Republican headquarters at Chicago during the last campaign, although the group around Governor Landon got on swimmingly. The present Republican press officer in Washington, Leo Casey of Vermont, is top-notch in his job, making a gallant attempt to bridge the gap between the howling hounds of the press, and the sensitive dignitaries of the party.

### Guarding Belgium's Gold

BRUSSELS (AP)—Reinforced concrete underground strongrooms capable of resisting 200-pound bombs dropped from 6000 feet, are being built at Ostend for the Belgian National bank. Intended to protect the bank's gold stock against air attack, these "strongrooms" will have walls six feet thick.

# New Spending Plans Weighed By President

### Farm Bill Examined as Possible Method of Distribution

### To Bar Recession

### Morgenthau and Wallace Take Part in White House Conference

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Having heard from a group of advisers yesterday that purchasing power needs to be maintained by Government spending if further economic recession is to be avoided, President Roosevelt today examined one possible large-scale method of distribution—the new farm bill.

To the White House came Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Daniel Bell, acting Budget Director; Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee; Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, chairman of a special taxation subcommittee.

This group is not only concentrating upon drafting the new farm bill—with its heavy spending future—but includes those who would have to find the money and fit it into the budget. They represent an essentially different viewpoint from Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and the economists who conferred with the President yesterday. For Secretary Morgenthau and Director Bell, not to mention the congressional leaders, have been working for economy and a balanced budget.

**Inner Contradiction**

There is an inner contradiction, however, in the Congressional group. While Representative Doughton and his colleagues are committed to economies, a refrain they have been repeating with increasing emphasis in the past six months, they are also obligated to produce a farm bill, and the new agricultural measure may contain very extensive spending commitments.

The present soil conservation act has required the expenditure of roughly half a billion dollars annually. In the most modest impartial figures, the new farm program would boost this total by $200,000,000 a year, counting on private capital from the banks to advance such crop loans as may be required. Other estimates run up to $500,000,000 a year in addition to the total now being spent on soil conservation.

**New Processing Taxes**

President Roosevelt has latterly taken the view that new expenditures must carry with them their own methods of financing. Therefore the Congressional subcommittees and Treasury experts already at work have been wrestling with new forms of processing taxes. These taxes, it is understood, would not have nearly the sweeping incidence of the first AAA taxes, nor would they be tied so directly to the farm bill as to invite Supreme Court invalidation.

But no matter how carefully guarded, it is plain that any new processing taxes will meet with severe opposition, both in Congress and outside. Already Claudius T. Murchison, head of the cotton textile institute, has protested against such taxes, in the interest of maintaining textile production somewhere near its present levels. Since textiles form a prime source of revenue to farm producers, both in consumption of cotton and in purchasing power for food-stuffs, there is now considerable sentiment for going slow in wide, new processing taxes. This conclusion drives the Congressional and Treasury experts back against the wall. For they either must suggest methods of raising revenue, or tolerate more budget deficits. It is a serious dilemma.

**Spending Emphasized**

To most of the economists who, under Administrator Hopkins' guidance, talked with the President yesterday, the important thing is to start fresh Government spending. Money distributed in farm benefits is an equalitarian method of getting purchasing power to the public, almost as advantageous in their view as relief payments.

But, in their public comments, the group were exceedingly cautious after their talk with the President. Mr. Hopkins refused to say that his advice to the Chief Executive pointed to a resumption of big government spending. "It is entirely too early to talk about conclusions," he said. "The President is desirous of getting all points of view and this was merely a canvass of the views of one group of government agencies on employment and relief and related subjects."

Watching the decline in purchasing power due to sharply lowered Government spending—no veterans' bonus, collection of Social Security taxes, cuts in relief—the economists are riveting their attention on the unemployment figures. Unless the fall in purchasing power is checked, the economists fear substantial increases in unemployment. Thus some of them urge a resumption of public spending to build up purchasing power.

The alternative, which is encouragement of spending by private industry, involves "concessions" by the President which he may not be prepared to make, notably repeal of the corporation surplus tax law.

# Authors Talk of Their Books At Fair Put On by Publishers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—With two full floors this year instead of part of a mezzanine, and with a clearer notion as to what to expect from the public in the way of interest and response, the National Book Fair is open in the International Building and is scheduled to continue through Nov. 20.

The public is invited to come and see books of all varieties and sizes. Authors, numbering 157, have been placed on a program which seeks to acquaint the public with the more mysterious factors in the making of books. Exhibits range all the way from a visual summary of the history of the recorded word—covering a period of 5000 years and made to come alive by items out of the private museum of the New York Times—to fabulously rare books, and graphic sequence illustrating the route a book takes from the time it is a mere idea in the head of its wishful author, to the time it falls into the hands of the more or less receptive reader.

**How It Happened**

The idea of the enterprise is acknowledged to have been borrowed from London. To review its brief history, the association of book publishers got together last year with literary staff members of the New York Times, and decided that probably a certain number of people would have an interest in viewing the representative output of the various publishers, if an exhibit could be got together in some conveniently located place. Accordingly the architectural firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon and the Rheinstein Construction Company were called in to assist, and floor space, including one medium-sized auditorium, was taken in the International Building.

Publishers put up their exhibits attractively; a press was installed to give interested spectators a view of a book going through the normal steps to publication; Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach lent some of his choicest items, for a rare book exhibit, and a department store did a very nice job of installing a home library which was a little gem from the point of view of decorative charm as well as literary equipment. The doors to all this were thrown open, with a modest request to the public that it come and see.

That was in 1936; and what happened?

People came, not only from New York and New England, but from practically every state in the Union. They came in such numbers, and with a determination—not to look and run, but to look, and look, and look some more—that the sponsors of the fair hardly knew whether to laugh with joy or cry with exasperation for the restriction of their space, and the thought of what they could have done with the idea if only they had known how the public would take to it.

**In the Auditorium**

From the first season's experience, then, they learned; and the result is a space increase this fall to 37,000 square feet, a greater number and variety of exhibits, a truly salubrious decoration, and innovations with which to catch and hold what is now discerned to be the public's lively interest in books and their makers.

One publisher, pleased to the point of purring over this year's fair, even in the hectic last hours while carpenters hammered and sawed, and painters applied color, and display men squinted and changed angles, said:

"I think a lot of people will regard Eugene Reynal's and Charles Denhard's 'Behind the Scenes of a Publishing Office' as worth the price of admission alone. And it will teach them what they ought to know about writing books too."

He didn't say whether he thought the exhibit would make more people want to write books, or less; and as a matter of fact, it probably depends on how hardy the prospective writer is, whether he or she can go on after giving due consideration to the sober lessons so graphically assembled in this pictorialized primer.

People who want to hear authors tell how they do, or do not, do it, this year, will have a much better chance than they had last year, for due notice has been taken by the sponsors that however often they, as publishers, find authors a weird and unpredictable species, the public never gets tired, apparently, of looking at and listening to them. So the auditorium is big this year, and ought to contain everyone lured into it by the promise of seeing Fannie Hurst, Carl Carmer, Linton Wells, Sir Wilmott Lewis, Padraic Colum, Robert Frost, Elizza Landi, and who not, in person, and willing—well, relatively willing—to try and explain how it's done.

**Children's Corner**

One bit of information is to be had from Miss Marjorie Griesser, secretary of the Publishers' Association, who had to delay recovering from her surprise over the way last year's fair caught the public fancy, in order to spend the time getting ready for this one. In taking the two floors this year, it seems that carte blanche was given for any decorative scheme the Book Fair people chose. That is, as to painting the walls. They could paint them with rainbows, or aurora borealis, or scenes such as Dr. Will Beebe sees from his bathysphere or anything they could think of. Only, when they finished, and the doors were closed, they had to leave the walls as they found them.

The utterances which are made in the auditorium will be by novelists, dramatists, poets, historians, explorers, journalists, scientists, educators and what is somewhat mysteriously referred to as "other writers."

Each week day, 2:30 and 8 p. m. Sunday in the afternoon only. Saturday mornings, 10:30.

No one should miss the Children's Book Room. It has the pleasantest location of the lot, if any location can be pleasantest when the whole fair overlooks the city from four sides of an immense height.

Someone who knows that the next thing a child wants to do after seeing a book is to sit down and look at it, planned the room; for there are window seats running around it, and the whole of Central Park is spread out below. Silver-starred, daffodil-colored paper brightens the walls, and shelves of books for all ages of childhood line them.

The chairman of the directing board is Cass Canfield of Harper & Brothers, Misanthropic writers who give out views in print every once in a while on the decline of good literature, because of the inattention and failing taste of the public, can never have got encouragement from Mr. Canfield.

The printing process exhibit this year improves on last year's version. For one thing, there is a press to do two color printing.

For a fee, a book with souvenir aspects is to be bestowed on the public, written by Hendrik Willem Van Loon and entitled "Observations on the Work of Johannes Gutenberg." It is to be set in Italian old style type, designed by Frederic W. Goudy. Aside from its literary and craftsmanship advantages, the book will be the only one on sale.


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## Pointing the Way to a Possible Job

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Unemployment Census Poster

## Farmers Plan To Demand Fair National Policy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9 (AP)—Farmers of 11 corn belt states will press Congress at the special session starting Monday for the adoption of an "equitable" national farm policy "without delay."

Representatives of those farmers approved here yesterday a formal petition asking that such a policy "give to each farmer of the nation his just and fair portion of the domestic market as could be secured and maintained."

The representatives predicted "national economic chaos" would result if Congress failed to take speedy action.

They urged that farmers "be assured of fair, or parity prices."

They contended "national interest demands the carrying of surplus supplies from season to season, and that farmers should be provided with an opportunity of controlling such surpluses."

Farmers also should have an opportunity to "adjust production in order to prevent the accumulation of unwieldy and unnecessary surpluses," the petition set out.

The farm leaders made the pleas after Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, principal speaker at the conference called by Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, urged an ever-normal granary system of corn-production control.

Such a national policy, the petition pointed out, should be "equitable in its treatment of the basic commodity problems of agriculture, regardless of the section of the country where grown."

Mr. Wallace, in answering a conference question, warned against price fixing at this time.

"When you start fixing prices," he warned, "you create a monopoly. We have had experience in setting prices of milk in various markets. Whenever this is done, someone must say who can produce and who cannot produce. I wonder if the farmers want to establish themselves as a public utility, for that is what price fixing would bring about."

## Thanksgiving Party Given To 250 New York Children

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Observance of the Thanksgiving season is under way in New York City, even though Thanksgiving Day itself is more than two weeks off.

Perhaps the first big Thanksgiving party of the season was that given by Svend Jorgensen, proprietor of the Wivel Restaurant, yesterday, for 250 under privileged children. It was made the occasion for the presentation of 16 medals to winners in city-wide tournaments in paddle tennis and shuffleboard, held under auspices of the Police Athletic League.

### Peru Taxes Advertising

LIMA, Peru (AP)—All advertisements, with certain exceptions, in the daily newspapers and magazines here, will be subject to an ad valorem tax of 10 per cent under a law recently enacted.


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## Jobless Census To Begin Nov. 16

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The national census of the unemployed here will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 16, when postmen will start delivering jobless report cards throughout the city. Persons who should answer these cards were placed in three categories by Albert Goldman and Francis J. Sinnott, postmasters in Manhattan and Brooklyn, respectively, today.

Those from whom answers are expected are (1) persons who are totally unemployed, but able to work and want work; (2) persons who are partly unemployed and want more work, and (3) persons who are working on a Works Progress Administration or other emergency work project supported by public funds.

Persons not included in these classifications are not expected to fill out the cards, but those who come within them are asked to answer the queries and post them so they will be received not later than Saturday, Nov. 20.

The cards contain 14 questions and persons who reply to them were asked to use extreme care in filling them out and to be sure to affix their signature. It is essential, the announcement added, that registrants show the county and state of his or her residence, since the cards finally will be classified by county and state.

## 50 Plead Guilty To Fur 'Monopoly'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Fifty individuals and corporations, indicted with Louis ("Lepke") Buchalter and Jacob ("Gurrah") Shapiro in connection with an alleged fur-dressing racket that brought an estimated $75,000,000 a year, today await sentence after pleading guilty to violation of the Sherman Act before Judge John C. Knox and a jury in the Federal Court here late yesterday. The individuals face a possible maximum sentence of four years each and a fine of $20,000 each and the corporations a maximum fine of $20,000 each.

Separate trials were ordered for Buchalter and Shapiro and 25 other defendants. Seventeen others, including four persons who were catalogued as alleged "associates" of the racketeers, are now on trial before Judge Knox.

Buchalter and Shapiro jumped bail and disappeared after they had been sentenced to serve two years in jail. A reward of $5000 has been posted here for their arrest. Announcement today said that Homer S. Cummings, Federal Attorney General, had offered an additional $5000 for information leading to their apprehension.

John Harlan Amen, special Assistant Attorney General, in opening the case against the defendants, said he would prove that Buchalter, Shapiro and their henchmen were responsible for terrorism among independent fur dressers who had resisted efforts to make them join the racketeering group.

He would show, he added, that in 1931 representatives of an employers' group met fur union officials and pledged the employers to pay higher wages if the unions co-operated to eliminate competition and fix prices. The demands of the corporation were enforced by Buchalter and Shapiro, he charged, "by every form of violence and intimidation known in racketeering."

### Puerto Ricans in Cuba Aid Independence Drive

HAVANA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico residing in Cuba announce the formation of a party delegation here to work for independence from the United States.

Rafael Lopez Rosas, Juan Lebron Cardona and Blas Arroyo Herrero, secretaries of the delegation, said the organization also would seek to refute statements that the country is better off as an American territory than are Cuba and Santo Domingo under self-rule.

## LaGuardia Loses Windels' Aid As Counsel for City

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The first official shift to preface the second-term administration of New York City affairs by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia came today as the Mayor accepted "with regret" the resignation of Corporation Counsel Paul Windels and appointed William C. Chanler, first assistant counsel, his successor.

Mr. Windels' withdrawal to return to private law practice marks initial compliance with the Mayor's request that all his department heads follow the formality of resignation before Jan. 1—the practice observed each quadrennium in the Washington Administration and in which Mr. LaGuardia sees merit. The procedure in most cases will be followed by reinstatement, unless as in the Windels case, the incumbent withdraws at his own insistence, or there is the necessity for departmental consolidation under the revised city charter.

Mr. Windels became the city's chief legal officer after the Fusion victory in 1933, following an active and varied career in law and public service. He had been in the forefront of the LaGuardia campaign as a Fusion-Republican, but in naming Mr. Chanler his chief assistant picked a man who had supported the Democratic recovery party candidacy of Joseph V. McKee in that three-cornered city contest, saying that the politics of a "lawyer of integrity and ability" made no difference in a Fusion administration.

Mr. Windels has been a close friend of Mr. LaGuardia since the Mayor campaigned for, and won, the aldermanic presidency in 1919. In his hands the city's legal machinery underwent complete reorganization. He made known his wish to retire last spring, but the Mayor persuaded him to complete his four years of work, even though it meant a personal sacrifice.

Mayor LaGuardia's comment today on the Windels resignation was that it served "to show how difficult it is to keep top-notchers in the employ of the city." The city owed Mr. Windels a great debt of gratitude, the Mayor continued, for building up a law department whose success could not be approached by any other in the history of the city, its "procedure in litigation and appeals, in the franchise and other fields, and grasp and appreciation of the intricacies of municipal law" having "saved the city millions of dollars—literally millions."

"I am personally familiar with Mr. Windels' reasons for resigning, and I have no answer for them," the Mayor said. "I look forward to his continued interest in city government and the benefit of his counsel and advice."

Mr. Chanler's appointment, the Mayor said, was in keeping with his policy "of getting the best men for the job." The new corporation counself is the son of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, one-time Lieutenant Governor of New York. He is a graduate of St. Mark's School, Harvard College and Harvard Law School, receiving his degree from the latter in 1922. He was a member of the law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts, was a lieutenant in the World War.

## Peace Secretary For U. S. Cabinet Urged by Kettner

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NIAGARA Falls, N. Y., Nov. 9—Peace ships instead of war ships will be built when there is a Secretary of Peace in each nation, and instead of fighting, young people will travel to know and understand each other, in the opinion of Dr. Frederick Kettner, founder of the Secretary of Peace League, with headquarters in New York City.

Launching a national educational campaign for the establishment of such a cabinet post in the United States, Dr. Kettner is giving a series of nine addresses before different organizations of Niagara Falls and Buffalo this week. As a guest of the Niagara Peace Council, he is also holding small group conferences relative to nation-wide co-ordination of peace efforts and to petition President Roosevelt to name a Secretary of Peace. Snmilar movements have been instituted by Dr. Kettner in South America.

The responsibility of a Secretary of Peace would be (1) to create peace schools and universities; (2) establish a peace press; (3) print and distribute peace stamps; (4) organize peace scouts among youth; (5) establish a department of peace research; (6) build peace ships and "do whatsoever else necessary for the furtherance of permanent peace in accordance with the laws and welfare of this nation and humanity."

### Hotels Out of Doldrums, Says Association Head

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—The nation's hotels, important index to general business activity, reflect a "hopeful spirit in the air these days," Thomas D. Green, president of the American Hotel Association of the United States, declared yesterday at the opening of the hotelmen's national convention.

"We have definitely come out of the doldrums of the depression," Mr. Green said, "and we all feel that we are on the verge of a great and prolonged era of prosperity."

### Tokyo Opens Plot Trial

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Fifty-four persons went on trial today on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government in July, 1933. They were accused of planning to rid the Government of American and European "individualism and liberalism." Tatsuo Amano, the Government charged, was the head of the band, which plotted an air raid on the official residence of the Premier during a Cabinet meeting.

## Want to Loll on an Atoll? Read of Drawbacks First

By a Staff Artist THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Life on an Atoll If Dreams Came True

### *Palmerstons Have to Import Soil, Have Little to Eat but Fish*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RAROTONGA, N. Z.—Many men have expressed a desire at times to leave civilization and set up housekeeping on a friendly atoll in the South Seas, where the sun shines and the fruit drops from the trees and there are no intrusions and no dressing up for parties.

But life on an atoll can have its drawbacks. Some atolls are fertile, long-settled, with legends and history. Others, like some of the coral islands in Taumotu (the Low Archipelago) have had to be raised to a cultivable state by shipment of soil from Hawaii, thousands of miles away. On the principal island of Tuamotu today the natives actually live on what was once part of Honolulu.

The Palmerston Islands, 1700 miles from New Zealand but part of the territory of that country, present the other side of island life. The Palmerstons rise from inside a coral reef like a lake of cream inside the circle of a doughnut. Inside the reef is a blue and placid lagoon, outside is the sea. There is plenty of sunshine, fish are abundant. And over the islands wave the traditional coconut palms.

**The Hurricane**

But there is little else. For to the Palmerstons came that other characteristic of the Pacific besides its blue waters and clear skies and tree-dotted isles—the hurricane. A few coconuts have survived that visit and there is a little taro, the spherical tuber which helps out the diet of the islanders that remain here. But apart from these products of the soil, the 90 inhabitants make none too easy a livelihood.

The Palmerstons are an actual case of an attempt to settle the tropical Pacific by western effort. Somewhere in the middle of the last century two white men and their wives settled on their atoll. With one of them, William Marsters, came pigs and chickens which grew into hundreds. But they have vanished. As there is no soil on the island, earth has had to be shipped here to the descendants of the original settlers from Rarotonga in order to raise breadfruit trees. To plant the taro, great holes have to be dug in the sand and rock and a bed prepared from mixed leaves and sand. Livestock cannot be kept now because the animals were fed on coconut, and today there is none of that to spare. The only diet is fish, pumpkin and taro, the coconuts being conserved to plant new palms. When these grow up there will be food for pigs and chickens again.

**No Matches**

There are no matches on the island. Fire is made by rubbing sticks together in the familiar way. There is no cloth. There is no regular news, for there is no constant service, and recently the islanders were 14 months without a ship. During a storm the islanders retreat to "Refugee Hill," the highest "mountain" on their territory. It is about 10 feet above sea level.

Fortunately, storms are rare and between them there is plenty of time to fish. So the people catch flying fish, sharks and porpoises, varying the regular catch which is made so easily that a man can net 400 pounds in half an hour and the natives have something to export to the surrounding islands.

For diversion, the islanders dance to a single ukelele or guitar, and they sing. In another four or five years, when their new coconuts reach maturity, they expect to have money enough to buy commodities and a greater variety of food.

## Strong Minority With Real Policy Urged by Farley

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—"Political strategies" are not enough to keep a party in power "unless that party delivers the goods," in the opinion of James A. Farley, chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Speaking in terms of a challenge to the Republican high command, Mr. Farley, in a nation-wide radio address here last night, declared the G. O. P. strategy was helping neither the party nor the country "by fuming at fly-specks on the fabric of the administration of public affairs." A minority party to amount to anything must make "intelligent critcism" its province, he declared, adding that "calling of names or explosive generalities conveying merely the thought that it could do better with the job of government than the fellow who has the responsibility" was not its function.

The Roosevelt field marshal took for his theme the necessity of a strong political opposition. He was speaking on a coast-to-coast radiocast on the program of the National Radio Forum, sponsored by the Washington Evening Star, an anti-New Deal newspaper. Recalling this latter fact, Mr. Farley said he had no fault to find with the newspapers, but at the same time was glad of the opportunity the radio offered to get what he had to say before the country "unadulterated and unchanged . . . uncontaminated by coincident editorial comment."

**"Happiest in World"**

Mr. Farley reported listening to "quite a number of important citizens who seem to feel that something terrible is happening to them."

"I wonder in which country these gentlemen would be more contented?" he asked. "I wonder how these people figure out that in a world almost wholly disturbed they should somehow be permitted here to proceed in the manner of the old regime where they enjoyed a ducal immunity from the economic problems of the people generally. I am talking of men who think they are good citizens and regard themselves as the bulwark of national prosperity.

"It is difficult to get them to realize that the United States is today the happiest country in the world. No threat of socialism, communism or dictatorship hangs over them. They are free to make what investments they please, or to make no investments. The banks to which they entrust their money are safeguarded and bulwarked by more precautionary measures than the financial institutions anywhere else in the world."

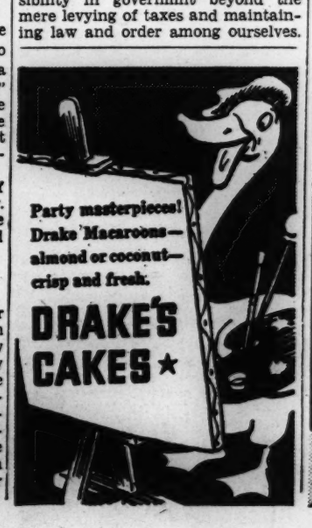
Mr. Farley took exception to the attempt to involve such questions as "the wages and hours bill and farm legislation in partisan politics," saying that he viewed the present course of opposition with "real regret."

**Alternative Policy Needed**

"If it objects to the Democratic policy," his instruction continued, 'it ought to have a policy of its own to offer as an alternative. It ought to have a program and the courage to announce that program.

"It is a general impression that a dominant party feels it the occasion of rejoicing when the opposition party is reduced to helplessness and hopelessness. As a politician I may entertain sentiments similar to these, but as an American citizen I can see that . . . no party is great enough to feel itself above criticism. A strong opposition minority is absolutely necessary under our system of government. Good government is the only permanent guarantee of political success.

"What I am trying to convey is that there is an appalling responsibility in governmnt beyond the mere levying of taxes and maintaining law and order among ourselves.



## Michelson Wins No. 1 Ranking Of Publicity Chiefs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors today has placed Charles Michelson, veteran newspaper correspondent, at the head of the list of publicists, with Mr. Michelson modestly disclaiming the honor if it was interpreted as implying outstanding individual merit.

Rather, he told members of the association when they met to honor him at a dinner at the Lotus Club here last night, any success he had achieved as director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee was due primarily to his being "fortunate enough to enlist on the winning side.

"When I see some of the tasks faced by press agents on the other side of the fence, I feel like saying, 'There, but for the grace of luck, goes Charles Michelson.'"

Mr. Michelson declared the success of a publicity man depended on his belief in what he had to "sell."

**Must Believe in Cause**

"I have heard that a man can't write an article unless he himself is convinced of its merit," he added. "I believe a man can't succeed in propaganda unless he is convinced his cause is right.

"Some of you gentlemen have the hard task of trying to make people love a corporation, a selfless entity. But you do have one advantage. You always know what your client wants. I don't. I know there is an impression in some quarters that I sit at the President's right hand, sharing his innermost thoughts, and that no Congressman or Senator can make a speech without consulting me. Unfortunately, that picture is not exactly accurate. My job is to guess what national Democracy wants."

Mr. Michelson held he was in a bad way when he guessed wrong.

**Tribute From Farley**

James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, attributed to Mr. Michelson the most valuable contribution to the Democratic Party's revival and success since 1928. "His work has given him rank as No. 1 Publicity Man in political work," Mr. Farley said. "It was tough going when he took up his work after the deluge of 1928, but he took hold and he made a greater contribution to the success of our party, I think, than did any other individual.

"Charlie is a friendly fellow, keen in criticism, but never intentionally unfair to an opponent. I want him to know that I will always appreciate what he has done for the Democratic Party. Our party is fortunate to have him on its side of the fence."

The association's award for outstanding service in publicity during 1936 was presented to Mr. Michelson by Samuel G. Wingfield, who presided.

### Ice Age Relics Found

HALLE, Ger. (AP)—Playing children are getting credit for the discovery of valuable relics of the ice age, including a tusk of a mammoth and the shoulder of a prehistoric rhinoceros, found in the municipal rubbish heap at Camburg, near here.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ARMISTICE DAY—1937

# Will U. S. Debt Be Absorbed By Social Security Program?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Treasury officials can tell the advisory council studying the federal social security program that it is rapidly making Uncle Sam the number one buyer of his own bonds.

Some students of money affairs in the capital predict the time will come when there will be no need for any other buyer. Uncle Sam then will have purchased his own national debt as an investment for his citizens, primarily for beneficiaries of the old age pension and unemployment compensation plan.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. estimated last May that $30,000,000,000 of the public debt would be absorbed into social security reserves during 17 years. The reserves are expected to total $47,000,000,000 by 1980.

Absorption of the national debt was an aspect of the present Social Security Law against which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan complained. He said the Treasury would have to accumulate the reserve out of taxes on the wage-earners, adding:

"The net result of the operation is that when the national debt is transferred to the ownership of the Social Security Board, it actually has been financed by a gross income tax on the lowest-paid income group in the United States, and it has been done in the pious name of social security."

The financial operation which Senator Vandenberg decries has not alarmed Treasury and Social Security Board officials. They say that, since we have a debt and have to tax ourselves to pay somebody the interest on it, we might as well be paying it to the beneficiaries of the social security plan.

Nor does the prospective partial or complete disappearance of Federal bonds and other obligations from the public markets alarm them. The prospect they see is that investors in tax-exempt bonds will be forced to contribute more taxes and that their capital will be forced into private investments, where needed.

There are other aspects of reserve fund ownership of the national debt, however, which have become food for thought by re-examiners of the law. For example:

The effect on such bank and insurance company reserves as may have to be invested by law in the no-longer-available securities;

The effect on the interest earnings of government bonds when they do not figure in the open market, or figure so thinly that the competition makes investors willing to "park" their money in them at very low returns;

The effect on quasi-governmental investments or private investments if the Government, having absorbed all its own bonds, finds a large residue in the reserves which must be invested elsewhere;

The effect on politicians during difficult times when it will seem an easy expedient to omit appropriations for social security purposes, thus falling back on the reserves.

# 90,000 Buildings 'Snapped' at Toledo In Move to Readjust Tax Valuations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—The candid camera has been conscripted for municipal service in the assessor's office, according to the International City Managers' Association here. Supplied with miniature photographs of 90,000 buildings taken by crews of WPA photographers, the city of Toledo, Ohio, and its county, Lucas, are now completing a revised picture of real estate within their boundaries, it was explained.

To record the county's 350 square miles of property it required the services of a small army of carefully trained WPA workers and deputy auditors, the association reports. Steps in the process included recording of legal description of each of the county's 155,000 parcels of property, together with street numbers, sending out field crews, photographing buildings, and map-making in the central office with calculations of land and building values.

To insure fairness in land valuation in different parts of the city and county, outstanding realtors and prominent land-owning farmers were enlisted as deputy auditors. As an added precaution, government records of land productivity in farm lands of the area were checked, and Farm Bureau leaders and grange heads were consulted, the association reports.

Toledo is only one of a number of cities which have taken steps to learn more about real estate for more equitable assessment purposes, using WPA labor. Land survey and land mapping, zoning and planning surveys, and preparation and installation of a complete system of land and building valuation are among projects accepted. About 95 governmental units have finished or are about to complete new property records alone. Four of these projects have been state-wide in scope. Texas, for example, sought to survey and classify all the rural land.

# Conservation Week Set

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9—Gov. Olin D. Johnston has issued a proclamation designating Nov. 14-20 as "Conservation Week" in South Carolina, during which special attention will be given to the protection and care of trees, forests, game and song birds and the proper use and appreciation of soils, flowers and water resources.

The governor called upon all citizens, and most particularly school children, educators and civic groups, to observe the week with appropriate study programs and exercises.

Sponsoring the event are the Garden Clubs of South Carolina (Miss Claudia Lea Phelps, president, and Miss Marion Pellew, conservation chairman), and the State Federation of Women's Clubs (Mrs. A. F. Spigner, president, and Mrs. A. F. Storm, conservation chairman).

The state forestry commission, through the state forester's office and the offices of the district foresters, the state game and fish commission, through chief game warden, A. A. Richardson, the South Carolina extension service, through D. W. Watkins, director, and all county and home demonstration agents, the soil conservation service, the U. S. Forest Service and the national park service, are co-operating.

Gov. Johnston urged tree planting on Arbor Day, Nov. 19, at all schools.

## County Judge Dismisses Fraud Charges in Harlan

HARLAN, Ky., Nov. 9 (AP)—Charges of failing to provide proper means for holding an election were dismissed today against Sheriff T. R. Middleton by County Judge Morris Saylor. The sheriff, 13 of his deputies and 27 election officials were arrested election day, Nov. 2, on charges ranging from violation of the election laws to carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A jury acquitted Deputy Sheriffs Ed Middleton and Charlies Rose on charges of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and Judge Saylor dismissed election law violation charges against precinct officers at the Yancey precinct. The trials of 11 other deputy sheriffs and the remaining precinct officers were resumed this afternoon.

## President Asked to Push Veterans' 4-Point Program

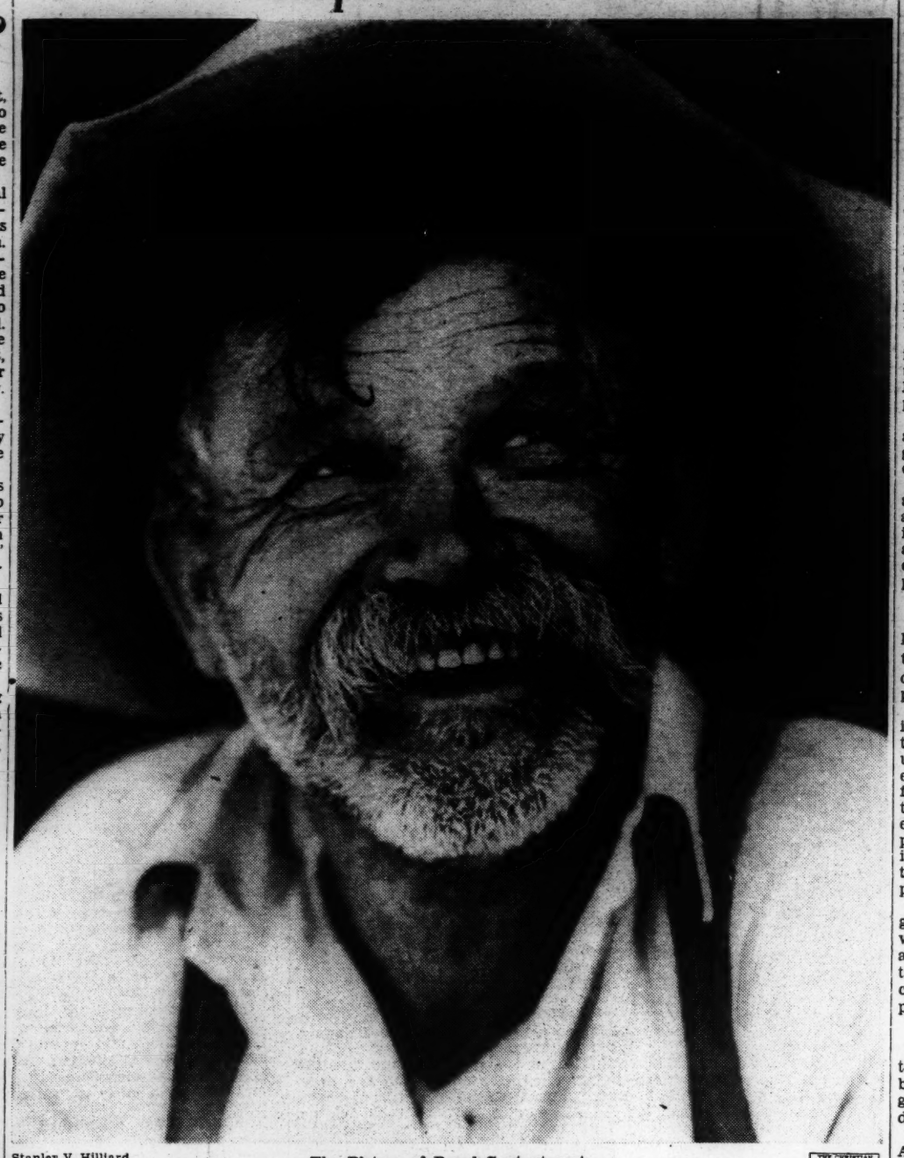
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Scott P. Squyres, new commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urged on President Roosevelt today a four-point program including mandatory neutrality legislation and "jobs or pensions for all veterans."

In a letter left with the President, he also asked for "adequate care for widows, orphans and dependent parents of overseas veterans" and "promotion and protection of Americanism."

## Greeting by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The State Deparement made public today a message of felicitation dispatched yesterday by President Roosevelt to Michail Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, on the anniversary of establishment of the union. "Permit me to extend to your excellency upon this anniversary congratulations and my best wishes for the welfare of your fellow countrymen," Mr. Roosevelt said.

# *Crops Must Be Good*



Stanley V. Hilliard

**The Picture of Rural Contentment**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—This picture, entered by Stanley V. Hilliard of Troy, Idaho, in the Boise, Idaho, Statesman's amateur snapshot contest, was awarded a $500 prize at the salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. The salon was held in the Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society here.

# *Farmers' Buying Soars Highest in Years*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The twinkling yellow light shines out from the farmhouse window these days as the strong-armed farmer, his comfortable wife and other members of the family sit around the table and thumb the mail-order catalogue.

Tremendous in its implications is the drama represented by this family scene which is duplicated in the dairy farms of up-state New York and Wisconsin, the hog and corn country of Kansas, the cattle-raising West, the southern cotton plantations and the Kentucky fields. For this year the national farm income has been 14 per cent higher than last, which means that gross income probably tops the $10,000,000,000 figure—and that is a lot of money.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics have been figuring what the American farmer is spending his money on, and particularly where that extra 1937 cash income will go, the money which wasn't available in 1936.

Combining the hopes, aspirations and ideals of a farm population of 32,000,000 people, the sweep of this farm purchasing drama is tremendous, and already has had a direct and intimate effect on the economics of the country. Although stock prices are tumbling in New York, the big farm income has given the mail-order houses the biggest sales year in their history; farm machinery sales are the largest since 1920; other purchases are in proportion, the Farm Credit Association announces in hushed tones that farmers are not only paying off debts but putting aside cash for the next rainy day, and now, with harvests in or sold, family consultations are preceding the Thanksgiving turkey as to what to do with that extra $130 or so.

**Spending the Money**

Perhaps you think $130 is not very large, but multiply it by some 6,800,000 American farm families, which is the number reckoned at present, and their average increased income equals about $900,000,000; not a bad little nest egg for any nation.

"Well, Ma, how we going to spend that money?" asks Mr. Jones, hitching his chair a mite nearer the table.

"There's a lovely six-piece suite of mission furniture for sale at only $54.95," replies Mrs. Jones, "and its a shame the way that carpet looks in the parlor. Land o' goodness, John, I'm ashamed——"

But Farmer Jones has his own ideas, too. To come down to cases, the report on "Farm Family Living" released today by the joint bureaus of the Department of Agriculture says that farm expenditure patterns have shifted from the early 1920's. Food still ranks first as the major item of expense, but now, instead of clothing coming second, the "car" has moved up.

Having a car, says the report, means a change in the whole mode of life of the farmer, there is less isolation, more opportunities for social contacts, more group discussions of farm and consumer problems and a better all-round way of living. For one thing it seems to be encouraging the growth of co-operative buying associations, which now have a membership of 1,000,000 (one-seventh of the farm families) with a 20 per cent increase in purchases this year, bringing the total to the tidy sum of $400,000,000.

Much of the farmers' increased 1937 income has already been spent or assigned, as in the case of the cotton farmer who will pay his fertilizer bill when he sells his crop. But in general terms the report finds that low-income groups have, or will devote their increased income to "food, clothing and the automobile," while the more well-to-do will also give a portion of the increase to food "but considerably more will go for the purchasing and operating of automobiles, for clothing, medical care, the furnishing and running of the house, and for recreation."

The farmer has two kinds of income—income in cash values, supposed to equal $9,000,000,000 in 1937, and income in kind, plus some returns from non-farm sources, supposed to bring the total above the $10,000,000,000 mark. Farmers are wisely raising more of their own meat, milk, eggs and potatoes, the report says, except for negro families, while the "tourist crop" has been yielding a bountiful harvest, too—$193 to the family among the families taking roomers and boarders. The range is from $90 a family in Vermont to $133 in central California and $193 in New Jersey.

**Rise of Electrification**

One of the things that bigger farm income buys is electrification. That yellow kerosene lamp in the Jones family may give way soon to a bulb, and Pa Jones will milk cows by electricity. Ma Jones will have a mail-order electric washing machine, while 1937 sales of milk coolers, milking machines and the like have already been huge.

"It is estimated," says the report, "that 1,125,000 farms will be receiving electric service by the end of 1937. Through R. E. A. projects, about 150,000 additional farms probably will be served in 1938, and private utilities have lines under construction which will add 75,000 more."

The Government investigators took sample families in 1936 where the average increases in income were about $100 apart between 1935 and 1936, and deduced from this, in general terms, how an additional income of that amount would be divided this year.

Their findings were: For clothing, $19; food, $14; medical care, $13; automobile, $14; house operation, $11; house repair, $8; furniture and equipment, $8. The remainder was split up among everything from gifts to Aunt Hattie and nickels in the Sunday School contribution box to movies and education.

Although 1937 income showed a big increase over last year, the prospect for 1938 is not so bright. The economists figure it will show a falling off from this year, while cost of goods will be about the same, or a little higher. That is one of the reasons thrifty farm families are putting aside a little more this year, according to the report, than in the past. When the Jones family have finished their figuring 'round the yellow farm lamp, Pa and Ma may exchange a significant nod over the children's heads about that $20 bill, tucked away in the envelope at the bottom of the trunk, "just in case."

# Thanksgiving Proclamation

## By the President of the United States of America

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1937, as a day of national thanksgiving.

The custom of observing a day of public thanksgiving began in colonial times and has been given the sanction of national observance through many years. It is in keeping with all of our traditions that we, even as our fathers in olden days, give humble and hearty thanks for the bounty and the goodness of divine Providence.

The harvests of our fields have been abundant and many men and women have been given the blessing of stable employment.

A period unhappily marked in many parts of the world by strife and threats of war finds our people enjoying the blessing of peace. We have no selfish designs against other nations.

We have been fortunate in devoting our energies and our resources to constructive purposes and useful works. We have sought to fulfill our obligation to use our national heritage by common effort for the common good.

Let us, therefore, on the day appointed forego our usual occupations and, in our accustomed places of worship, each in his own way, humbly acknowledge the mercy of God from whom comes every good and perfect gift.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By The President:
SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State

# $1,911,550 Given To Aid Study Of Government Work

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Digging into its principal to support a program designed to improve government administration in America, the Spellman Fund of New York last year disbursed $1,911,550, trustees of the foundation revealed in their annual report here today. The fund during 1936 had an income of only $497,682.

"This excess of appropriations over income has been charged against the principal of the fund which, on Dec. 31, 1936, was $3,536,462," the report says.

Included in the year's income was an item of $300,000, representing a grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation a year earlier.

Assistance in building a center at the University of Chicago for a group of organizations interested in problems of government brought about the relatively large capital expenditures, according to the report.

**To Improve Administration**

Public administration and not political theory is the field to which the fund is directed. The objectives of the organization are greater competence in administration.

"As in prior years, the fund, during 1936, extended support to certain organizations of governmental units and of public officials interested in facilitating co-operative effort, in making more widely available the results of administrative experience and research, in developing improved standards and methods, and in increasing the technical competence of public personnel," the report says.

"Aid was also given directly to governmental agencies in the development of new types of service and the testing of new administrative devices which promised significant contributions to the art of public administration."

**26 Groups Aided**

In addition to a grant of $1,153,000 to the University of Chicago for the building project, the fund made grants of from $2500 to $97,000 to 26 different groups. These included:

American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Public Works Administration, American Section of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, American Society of Planning Officials, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Committee on Co-ordination and Co-operation in Hamilton County, Ohio, Council of State Governments and the Institute of Public Administration in London, Eng.

Other beneficiaries included the League of California Municipalities, National Urban League, Public Administration Service, Regional Plan Association, Michigan Municipal League, League of Texas Municipalities Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, National Association of Assessing Officers, National Association of Housing Officials, Virginia State Planning Board and the Public Administration Clearing House.

For traveling fellowships in public administration, the sum of $14,500 was appropriated.

## 30-Hour-Week Law Proposed by Labor In British Columbia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—Organized labor in British Columbia has appealed to the Provincial Government for a long list of reforms designed to benefit working people. Meeting the Cabinet, a delegation representing nearly all unions in the province advocated a six-hour day and a five-day week enforced by law to spread employment and increase purchasing power. It also proposed a universal minimum wage law, applicable to all workers, with a base wage of 50 cents an hour, the lowest on which a reasonable standard of living could be maintained under existing conditions.

To relieve unemployment, the unions suggested a comprehensive scheme of public works.

A plan of health insurance, to cover all citizens, and not a restricted program such as the government originally proposed and then dropped, was strongly recommended. Finally the delegation asked for legislation guaranteeing to labor the right to picket peacefully in strikes.

## *Arliss Here to Play Role of Rockefeller?*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—George Arliss, the British actor, arriving from Europe today, was asked about a report that he would portray the late John D. Rockefeller on the screen.

"They have been saying that ever since Mr. Rockefeller started looking like me," he replied. And did he object to the comparison?

"Oh, no," he smiled, "it shows he was not a vain man."

# Delays in Ship Construction Stir Protest of Navy Heads

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The obstacles which changing economic and labor conditions in the United States have thrown across the course of new naval construction drew from the Navy Department an outburst of complaints and protests.

In annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy, Claude M. Swanson, and from the navy's chief of operations, Admiral William D. Leahy, it is disclosed there has been throughout the past year constant delay, both in new construction work, and in getting a completed ship into shape for incorporation in the fleet.

The blame is laid on many factors, including new statutory restrictions on government contracts, strikes, insufficient drafting personnel and constant revision in plans during construction. Not mentioned in the formal reports, but much discussed in corridors of the Navy Department is sabotage which has been responsible for putting several ships into repair docks during the year.

**Reports Not Specific**

Reports are not very clear or specific as to major causes of the delay—in fact they reflect a certain degree of bafflement which prevails in the navy. Conditions have changed since the last previous period of intensive naval construction. Bidders are subject to rigid profit restrictions. Labor is everywhere in foment of organization which is no respecter of naval building schedules. Potentially more profitable private contracts lured many naval contractors away during the year.

All of it has meant delay; delay which is aggravating and disturbing to the men whose task it is to have the navy at all times in the strongest possible condition. With the world upset generally and the far east, where America's foreign involvement is greatest, torn with war the navy's high command wants every possible new ship in commission with the fleet.

Instead, scores of them are still on the ways beyond their scheduled time while others are back for repairs after shake-down cruises which revealed bad defects. The fleet does not have the strength it theoretically should.

Secretary Swanson's report devoted much time to the effects of the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act and profit restrictions of the Vinson-Trammell Act. Referring to the Walsh-Healey Act he said "many of the problems first occurring have since disappeared and as a general rule contracts are being made for execution subject to the representations and stipulations of the act without much objection."

**Analysis of Contracts**

However, an analysis of 220 contracts completed during the year for the navy showed that while an excess profit of $341,997 was made on 59 contracts, a loss of $1,107,276 was shown on 91 contracts. In other words, even in the few instances where the contractor could make money above the legal limit he had to surrender the excess to the treasury, while there was an aggregate loss on a larger number of contracts.

The net effect of this condition is to make navy contracts increasingly unattractive to the private bidder particularly when he can keep busy with private work. Secretary Swanson also noted "a marked increase in prices and a falling off in the bidding" which, he said, was undoubtedly due to some extent to "the general improvement in business."

Admiral Leahy said that "all of the program has been delayed by strikes, late delivery of materials, insufficient drafting force, and necessary changes during construction." Elsewhere he said he "is not satisfied with delays in the completion of new ships either by navy yards or by private contractors and with the length of time between commissioning and finally joining the fleet as active units."

**Aircraft Carrier Delayed**

The biggest disappointment has been the failure of the new aircraft carrier Yorktown to join the fleet. She was launched in October of 1936 and completed this September. But trials revealed defective reduction gears which will prevent her incorporation in the fleet probably until next summer. According to Admiral Leahy, 23 of 53 destroyers completed during the last fiscal year "were delayed in joining the fleet by strikes, late delivery of material, and necessary changes during construction."

The reports express general satisfaction with the condition of the fleet and the general naval establishment in most other respects. A deficiency in man-power is stressed by Admiral Leahy's foreshadowing requests to Congress for money for further expansion in personnel.

Of some significance in diplomacy is the disclosure that the navy yard at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, is prepared "to undertake extensive repairs on any type of ship." While unstated, it is implied that the naval establishment is now in such condition that Atlantic coast yards are almost exclusively on a new construction basis while for the first time yards on the Pacific coast and at Pearl Harbor are adequate to service and repair the entire fleet. This arrangement of the yards is, of course, dictated by strategic considerations which would arise in the event of war with Japan.

The fleet itself is shown by the report to have consisted of a total of 349 ships on June 30, 1937. There were 15 battleships, three aircraft carriers, 17 heavy cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 135 destroyers, 59 submarines, one mine layer, 15 patrol vessels, and a total of 94 miscellaneous auxiliaries of all kinds.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# Canada Urged to Conserve Timber

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada will have to adopt a strong new policy of timber conservation if its great forest industries are to be maintained in the future, the Legislature of British Columbia was warned by E. C. Manning, chief forester of the province.

In the most comprehensive survey of forest conditions yet attempted in this, the great forest province of Canada, Mr. Manning declared that timber lands under present logging methods were not reproducing satisfactorily. This meant, he said, that within the visible future there would be insufficient timber to support the present timber industry, on which the whole economy of British Columbia revolves.

A careful survey conducted by expert foresters, Mr. Manning added, showed that 60 per cent of the areas now being logged would remain "barren or unsatisfactorily stocked for a long time." In the big fir district of the coastal region he estimated there were only from 16 to 25 years' supply of mature trees of this variety left accessible to the logger.

"At the present rate of cutting," he declared, "our great Douglas fir industry will be definitely on the downhill grade within 15 years."

To meet this serious situation, Mr. Manning proposed strong new regulations governing logging operations, to reduce waste and to make certain that when an area was cut it would reproduce another timber crop. This means that the government and the forest industries must be prepared to spend more money in their operations and particularly in the protection of young timber from fire.

Mr. Manning's statement was made before the Legislature's forestry committee, which is expected to draft recommendations on future forest policy. Meanwhile, the government is conferring with representatives of the timber industry in an attempt to work out with them new practices in the harvesting of timber which will reduce waste and assure reproduction.

## Labor Scarcity Hampers Quebec Timber Cutting; Programs to Fall Short

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—With forestry operations now in full swing in the Province of Quebec, more than 100,000 men are cutting timber on Crown lands alone, and this number is lower than what is required for operators to fulfill their programs, J. Bourque, Quebec Minister of Public Works, stated in an address before the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club.

Owing to a scarcity of labor it appears that operators will be unable to reach their objectives and the Forestry Service has estimated the probable cut for the current season at 450,000,000 cubic feet.

There are approximately 259,000 square miles of forest lands in Quebec, of which 90 per cent are the property of the Crown. The Government has made great efforts to safeguard the Province's forests. Forest protection services employ 4500 men who patrol an approximate area of 160,000 square miles of forest. The annual cost of these protection services exceeds $1,300,000, and the necessary equipment calls for an additional $1,000,000. There are 408 observation towers at strategic points, connected by telephone lines of a total length of 9304 miles; 50 meteorological stations and 800 portable pumps.

# Rum-Running Into Canada Cut Despite 3-Mile Limit

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (C. P.)—Immunity from seizure enjoyed by rum-running vessels beyond the three-mile limit is one of the difficulties the marine section of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has to encounter in its coastal patrol work.

In his annual report, Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner of the force, says:

"One of the basic weaknesses in dealing with rum-running vessels from a preventive angle is the fact that the 12-mile jurisdiction seawards is at present limited strictly to vessels registered in Canada, having in mind that some 80 per cent of the rum-running craft are registered in other British possessions.

"The present situation gives these latter vessels immunity outside the three-mile limit. However, there is reason to hope that as a result of negotiations with the Imperial Government, vessels registered in other British possessions may come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Customs Act up to the 12-mile limit."

Smuggling of alcohol into the Quebec area showed a falling off in the year covered by the report, ending March 31 last. Early in 1936 a fleet of fast motor vessels was organized to smuggle alcohol on the lower St. Lawrence, but police patrol vessels broke up the organization.

Smuggling was made so tough the illegal liquor venders had to raise their prices, F. J. Mead, Assistant Commissioner, found on an inspection trip in the lower St. Lawrence area. Smuggled alcohol rose from $12 to $18 and $20 a can and the inducement to purchase it in preference to legal liquor was greatly reduced.

Total seizures under both Customs and Excise Acts during the year were 3047, compared with 3010 the previous year, but the quantities of liquor, mash and the number of stills seized were considerably in excess of the previous year's totals.

Liquor smuggling from the United States disappeared from British Columbia during the year, a marked change over conditions prevailing some years ago. There was little in the Prairie Provinces and virtually none in Ontario.

Although water-borne traffic of liquor into Quebec was curbed, runners continued to bring it in by automobile. Using fast cars and enlisting assistance of farmers along the border, they created a problem for law-enforcement officers, but some progress was made in curtailing the inflow.

Progress was also made in checking the illegal importation of rum into the Maritime Provinces. The largest number of seizures was made in that area, but despite all, a good deal of liquor was landed.

# Canada Lists Private Pistols

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (C. P.)—The bulk of the work of registering revolvers and pistols owned by private individuals in Canada is about completed, Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, states in the annual report of the force for the year ended March 31, 1937.

The report covers all phases of the red-coated force's activities during the year. Registration of small firearms was started a year or two ago, and at March 31 last 160,653 weapons had been registered against 85,607 the year before.

"It seems the next logical step is to inaugurate a permit system for individual purchases," the report says. "A renewal of the registration every five years would be advantageous.

"As a result of the registration numerous inquiries have been received regarding the owners of small arms found in possession of persons arrested by the various police forces throughout the Dominion. We have also had many requests concerning the registration of weapons which have been stolen."

On the date of the report the force numbered 92 officers, 2130 non-commissioned officers and constables, 131 special constables and 220 members of the marine section, a total of 2573 of all ranks. This represented a decrease of 144 from the previous year.

The motor equipment of the force increased and the sleigh dogs also increased, but the horses owned by the force decreased during the year. There were fewer cruisers and patrol boats than the previous year, but the report said it was hoped to acquire some new watercraft.

Two years ago a mounted section of the force was established and horsemanship was dropped as a compulsory subject in the training of the force generally. The number of horses on March 31 was 209, a decrease of 32 in the year.

Sleigh dogs numbered 397, an increase of nine; passenger cars 472, an increase of 30; motorcycles 21, a decrease of seven, and motor trucks 19, the same as the year before. The force owned 23 cruisers and patrol boats.

Crime showed a slight increase during the year under review, according to the number of cases dealt with. The total was 60,237, compared with 53,255 the previous year.

# College Resents Beer 'Ad'

(Continued from Page 1)

tating since a major objective of the foundation is to have beer classified as a food. Indeed, federal officials have asserted that the brewers were anxious to give beer a food rating in order that they might escape the tax on alcohol.

Another propaganda effort of the foundation involves letters to prominent people, who are urged to write in their comment on the claims of the foundation. As an instance of the boomerang nature of the response, there is one by Marcia E. Turner, chairman of the publicity committee of Iowa State College:

"Answering your request of Sept. 30 for my opinion concerning your statement of policies, may I say that during a good many years of rather close scrutiny I have observed nothing in the practices of American brewers that I could remotely construe as contributing to 'social progress and national welfare.' Further, history shows to me nothing that might lead anyone to accept with any degree of seriousness your 'advocacy of respect for law.'

"Again, answering your inquiry as to what I think of beer in its relation to my own activities, it has none whatever, except negatively.

"I have one positive suggestion for 'specific activities which might be undertaken,' namely, to keep on with your current type of advertising. No anti-beer organization could possibly originate keener satire than the titles of the pamphlets: 'Beer in the American Home,' and 'It's Smart to Serve Beer.'

"You have my full permission to quote me freely."

**Beer in the Home**

Accompanying the latest brochure, an explanation by the foundation professed once again the interest of this brewers' group in promoting moderation in drinking. Yet the booklet is a tightly packed collection of recipes which finds as many uses for beer as possible. Roughly the formula of most of the recipes runs something like this: "This ingredient and that ingredient and beer; that ingredient and this ingredient and beer—always "and beer."

While Miss Turner in her letter asserted that "no anti-beer organization could possibly originate keener satire than the titles of the pamphlets," many hold that the contents do just as good a job at exposing the humorous nature of the foundation's effort.

For instance, the booklet, "It's Smart to Serve Beer" opens with this subtle approach:

"'You have such a lovely family—they always seem so happy and you never seem tired and cross. And along with it, you are such a gracious hostess at all times. How do you do it?'"

From this picture the brochure attempts to lead the reader to believe that a happy home depends largely upon beer. Yet such a claim receives almost daily challenge from courts of human relations, which find liquor often to be the cause of family breakdowns, poverty and trouble.

# A King in the News

Wide World

**Boris and Queen Ioanna of Bulgaria**
**The King on Good-Neighbor Tour**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SOFIA, Bulg.—King Boris has left his country, accompanied by Queen Ilanna, to visit a number of European capitals. The moment finds him visiting King George VI, in London. Boris's journey is planned for rest and recuperation, as well as for state business. He has worked hard lately to lay the foundations at home for understanding with other nations.

The King has never attempted to play a big role in international politics. He has been busy with domestic problems. He ascended the throne 19 years ago in the midst of an upheaval and has faced many grave crises since, each of which he has managed to tide over.

Brilliantly successful, he has not been. Patience in Bulgaria is more essential than brilliance. He has not given his country prosperity, for he has no horn of plenty. He has not even established normal self-government. In fact, irregular government has become almost normal in Bulgaria. But that is not due to King Boris. His task has been to conciliate, to improvise, to undo the consequences of hasty actions.

The Bulgarians are dynamic and extreme so King Boris has had to prevent them from exhausting one another in useless fights and to direct the ship of state along a middle way. The fact that the ship of state is advancing, shows he has not failed.

**Had to Liquidate Conspiracies**

One of his recent tasks has been to liquidate the conspiracies of Reserve Colonel Damyan Veltcheff. This bold idealist brought a very old conflict to a head in May, 1934. He appointed himself chief of certain agitators who had grown tired of democracy and tried to cut the Gordian knot of government with his sword.

He cut the knot all right, but provoked new perturbations instead of forming a good government. For three and a half years King Boris has been trying to deal with the problem which Colonel Veltcheff so violently placed on the order of the day.

Now it is plain to objective people that Colonel Veltcheff was not entirely wrong. Bulgarian democracy was bad. It is also plain that Colonel Veltcheff was not entirely right, for some kind of self-government is essential—even bad government by the people is better than capricious government by conspiracy. Bulgarian democracy was very imperfect; Bulgarian conspiracies are much more imperfect.

**Anti-Democrats Have Arms**

But that's only half the story. The anti-democrats in Bulgaria, being army men, have guns; the pro-democrats, being politicians, clerks and peasants, have no guns. So, how can a moderate fairly efficient regime be established, when rapacious party bosses are at war with impatient military authoriatarians, who scorn parties and disregard the throne? King Boris is trying to answer that.

First, he curbed his army revolutionists—not by placing political bosses over them, but by putting stronger and better officers over them. He found soldiers strong enough to suppress the conspirators, who are now in jail or at least quiet. Then he re-equipped and reorganized the army. By that he won popularity.

Most Bulgarians are "left wing," and many are belligerently pacifistic; but now they are enthusiastic about their new army. For the moment they enjoy the feeling of stability, of tranquillity, and of not having to cringe before every neighbor.

Parallel with this action for the army, King Boris set out to restore popular government. For a while his ministers tried fascism, and different sorts of a corporative regime, but they completely failed.

**Reform Step by Step**

So the King changed the tactics and proceeded along a practical road of restoring democracy, step by step. He put all active officers out of the Cabinet, except the War Minister.

He improved the administration. Then he arranged for communal elections, after that for national elections. The nation is again to send representatives to Parliament. This is all an improvisation. It is not a new system. It is just getting out of a bad situation. Politicians rage and say, "This is a travesty of democracy," which it is. Some officers storm because the King is returning to democracy, which he is.

In foreign affairs he has made more rapid progress. He follows a neutral policy, as Yugoslavia, Poland, Belgium and Switzerland. He has pushed revisionism into the background, established friendly relations with Bulgaria's old enemy, Yugoslavia, shows cordiality toward all his other neighbors, and seeks the good will of the western powers, as well as of the Berlin-Rome axis. This has built up a favorable economic situation and greatly improved Bulgaria's standing.

**Chief Stabilizing Force**

In addition, it must be pointed out, that King Boris's private life is considered an example. For Bulgaria that is not a matter of small importance. A frugal, patriarchal people wants an exemplary father on the throne. The little Princess Marie-Louise and the new Prince Simeon are dearly loved by the whole Bulgarian nation.

The people rejoice whenever their King and Queen go among them. Her friendliness and his democratic bearing toward all his subjects, his modesty and economy have won the loyalty of the people. It is no exaggeration to say that the only popular politician in Bulgaria today is King Boris. He is the chief stabilizing force—along with the new army.

He postponed his trip to western Europe until he had promulgated the new law for parliamentary elections.

# Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

instructed to impress on the Japanese that they have everything to gain by making easy peace terms if China cuts loose from Russia.

Italian and German insistence that their intervention in the Spanish civil war is a fight against communism was cited in some quarters as an example of how the new alliance might operate in other parts of the world, including South America.

## Large Japanese Force Guards Russian Frontier; Soviet Army Increased

TOKYO, Nov. 9. (AP)—One of Japan's most powerful armies deployed today along the Soviet frontier of Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo while Japanese and neutral observers speculated on whether relations between Russia and Japan were nearing fracture.

The strained diplomatic situation—and perhaps the massing of crack Japanese troops on the Manchoukuo border—grew out of the recent strengthening of the German-Japanese anti-communism front with the entrance of Italy and friction over renewal of Soviet-granted fishing concessions.

The Tokyo newspaper Hochi reported Russia was taking strong measures to bolster her Far Eastern army and that Marshal Clemence Voroshiloff, her Defense Commissar, was hurrying to Khabarovsk, Siberia, to execute a "sweeping reformation" of the trans-Baikal forces.

Dispatches to the newspaper from Vladivostok said Mr. Voroshiloff's "report to the Kremlin regarding the strength of the Far Eastern army was expected finally to determine the decision in Moscow."

The same source said that the Soviet Union had extended the term of service for soldiers in Siberia and was rushing others into the area as "railway employees."

Japan's military forces are a mixture of men from both the active and reserve lists. But Tokyo's forces along the Manchoukuo frontier were reported practically 100 per cent from the active rolls. They had the best war equipment available.

## France to Push Ties

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Diplomatic circles reported yesterday that France plans to strengthen her friendship with the United States and Great Britain because of the anti-Comintern pact signed Saturday by Germany, Italy and Japan.

It could cover "almost anything," a Foreign Office spokesman said, and added that France would follow a wait-and-see policy.

One of the Foreign Office's concerns was Yugoslavia's reaction. The newspaper of Premier Stoyadinovitch commented favorably on the agreement, leading to French concern that the Little Entente alliance with France might be shattered.

Apprehension was also expressed in Paris that Germany might make some move in Czechoslovakia, which Berlin regards as the western outpost of communism in Europe. French diplomatic circles reported Germany might invite her southeastern neighbor to adhere to the anti-communist accord so that, if she refused, Czechoslovakia would be branded a "communist ally," thus giving any German interference the cloak of self-defense.

# Labor Conferees Strike Deal On Vertical Unions

*By the Associated Press*

**Labor news in brief:**

**Washington:** Peace negotiators of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. agreed tentatively today that the industrial type of organization shall prevail in a group of industries where the vertical unions have predominated.

As discussions of a settlement were resumed, however, leaders of both camps said a definite list of the fields where the Committee for Industrial Organization would have exclusive jurisdiction had not been prepared.

George Harrison, chairman of the American Federation of Labor conferees, said: "There is not much difficulty in spotting coal mining, for example."

Charles P. Howard, C. I. O. secretary, said the textile industry "presents a little different problem" because the conferees had to decide whether their agreement in that field would affect only manufacturing points, or whether it would extend to producers.

Mr. Howard expressed the opinion that if an agreement in all fields was reached, it would be sent to a joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. convention for ratification. He recalled, however, that "the other side says it has power to negotiate here—that is what they say."

The negotiators plunged immediately today into a discussion of the advisability of referring to sub-committees the particularly difficult problems of "spotting" industries for one or the other organizations.

**St. Louis:** Delegates to the first national convention of the United Shoe Workers of America were told today by Powers Hapgood, executive director, that their greatest problem "lies in the small towns of a half dozen states."

The soft-spoken labor leader, Harvard-educated, declared that the organization "must go into the small towns of Missouri, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania and Illinois if it is to continue growing."

The union was established last March with the Independent Shoe and Leather Workers' Union affiliated with the C. I. O.

Mr. Hapgood asserted that the organization had reached a membership of 52,000 and "won contracts in 199 shoe factories."

"But most of these are in the large population centers," he added, "and the factories in the small towns, where many of the nation's shoes are produced, are virtually untouched."

**Detroit:** The Hudson Motor Car Company closed its plant today because of a dispute over the laying off of eight men in the paint department. It has between 10,000 and 12,000 employees.

Spokesmen for the company and the United Automobile Workers of America said negotiations were in progress and predicted the plant would reopen tomorrow.

The Hudson company is the first major automobile manufacturer to be closed by a labor dispute in the current production season.

**Wilkes-Barre, Penna.:** L. J. Van Laeys, General Manager of the Wilkes-Barre Record, announced today that publication was being resumed through a tentative agreement signed with striking newsroom employees. The strike was called last Tuesday night by the Wilkes-Barre branch of the American Newspaper Guild.

The publishers and the workers will resume negotiations for a complete settlement next Saturday, both sides in the dispute announced.

Van Laeys said there would be no advertising in the newspaper until Wednesday, and that much space would be devoted to comics which, he said, children of the Wyoming Valley had missed during the six days of the strike.

# Brussels

(Continued from Page 1)

tirely removed, since the rest of the Soviet delegation has not withdrawn.

Mr. Eden discussed this new aspect of the situation with Mr. Davis this afternoon after the latter's conversation with Mr. Litvinoff. Then both went to the Belgian Foreign Office with Foreign Minister Spaak who is likely to remain president of the conference even if he takes over the Belgian premiership.

Reports from Tokyo today indicate that no answer can be expected before the latter part of the week.

As if to emphasize the trend toward closer Anglo-American collaboration Mr. Eden has invited the Dominion and American delegations to an "English-speaking banquet" tomorrow.

## U. S. Replaces Ships In European Squadron

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that the destroyers Claxton and Manley had relieved the Hatfield and Kane in the special European squadron, organized last year to assist in evacuating Americans from war-torn Spain.

The Hatfield and Kane has sailed from Gibraltar en route to the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard for overhaul before rejoining the fleet on the West Coast.

# Finland Achieved Recovery By Lower Production Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

on all-fours with other American post-war loan making of surplus war material and surplus foodstuffs. France, like Finland, bought some of this surplus. It is true, that in the Franco-American funding agreement of 1926, whereby all the I O U's were consolidated in a schedule of payment, these purchases on credit were lumped together with the actual war debt. But in all its references to the subject France makes a distinction between the two sets of loans. It calls the war debt proper a "political" debt; and the post-war debt a "commercial" debt.

**"Deferred" Payments**

Yet France made no distinction between the two sets of oblibations when it "deferred" payments. "Deferred" is the new polite form for defaulted. Both debts were deferred together, though it would have been difficult to unscramble them from the annuity table, which was created in the funding agreement by the simple device of figuring a total amount for the accumulated indebtedness and splitting it up into half-yearly payments.

Finland's distinction as the only "war" or war debtor to keep up its payments is thus noteworthy—noteworthy enough to justify the esteem with which Finland is now held in the United States.

The Finn that drove me to my hotel in Helsingfors was rather proud of his country's rectitude. "Eet iss our hon-or," he said. But you will find a less simple feeling among the Finns in responsible posts. No regret, of course, that they have lived up to their engagements. They are simply uncomfortable in their glass bowl. They did not hesitate to tell me why, "You in America protest too much. We have a feeling that this excessive praise is really a weapon with which to beat the negligent debtors. We are not certain that we like to be used that way, especially when we realize that our debt cannot, for instance, be put in the same category as Britain's."

**Finland and Revision**

Now, a long time ago I remarked on another Finnish reaction to the situation arising out of its standing as the solitary payer. Four years ago the United States went out of its way to tell Finland that it stood ready to negotiate a revision of the outstanding debt. The overture seemed to be a recognition of Finnish rectitude. But Finland hung back. It seemed strange that the Finns should look such a gift horse in the mouth. At the time I hazarded that the reason might be the apprehension that the first nation to be accorded revision might get the least generous terms.

For this is exactly what happened in 1923. Finland was the first debtor nation to send a funding mission to Washington; Britain next. Under the agreements that were signed, the funded debts bore an average interest rate of 3.3 per cent. But Italy, which was the last nation to send a funding mission to America, signed an agreement under which it pays an average of 0.4 per cent. On the basis of such a precedent, the best thing for Finland to do is to be the last in having its debt revised!

This is not, of course, the argument that greeted me in Finland. It was simply said that the country would live up to its agreement. Every Finn with whom I spoke was still mindful of what the American loan did for his country in the hour of its birth, which happened to be the hour of its direst peril. But it is significant that they have still resisted the American overture.

**Meets All Debts**

Toward every other debt, too, Finland has been punctilious. In the booming 'twenties the country contracted debts abroad freely. In 1922 the amount due to foreigners was 5.8 billion marks; in 1930, when the crisis came, the figure had leaped to 8.1 billion marks, or a rise of 25 per cent. Figures are not available to show how much the outpayments substracted from the national income. At that time it probably meant as much as $1 in every $10 earned. It was a terrific burden, anyway. But so successfully have the Finns met their difficulties that not only has there been no default, but Finland has actually paid off seven eighths of the 1930 debt. Such a reduction has been achieved in the teeth of the economic hurricane, which affected Finland no less than the rest of the world.

The economic crisis hit the nations of the world in different ways. In Finland, which had been sustaining a boom on foreign credits, it took the form of a sudden drying up of new credits and the rapid withdrawal by foreigners of old credits. Finland then had to make a difficult choice. Either she had to default, at least to suspend, foreign payments, or work harder in selling goods abroad which would bring in foreign money for payment to the creditors.

**Outcompeting Competitors**

Here again the economic crisis presented difficulties. For selling was made difficult by the straits into which other countries had been plunged. Finland's only hope was to outcompete other countries for a rapidly diminishing foreign trade. Accordingly, imports were limited, and costs were reduced in the chief source of income of this land of boundless forests, namely, the woodworking industries. These industries provide Finland with 85 per cent of its exports, which in turn constitute a full third of its national income.

This meant a forced deflation on top of the general deflation, or just the opposite of the recovery policies pursued in most other countries. The old deal had to be relied upon; in other words, not any new deal. Deflation was spread throughout the system. In state affairs it took the form of retrenchment and economy; in industry, wage-cutting.

This latter process is what is chiefly meant by the statement that Finland honored its obligations by a process of belt-tightening. The worker helped to pay the foreign creditor. According to data supplied by the Employer's Association, the hourly earnings of male workers in the Finnish saw-milling trade dropped nearly 30 per cent between 1930 and 1932. Of course, the cost of living was falling, too. But wage reduction was steeper. Nor could there be the same care of the unemployed by public works and relief that other countries indulged in. Measures of relief were so fashioned as not to interfere with the deflation.

The result of this spartan self-sacrifice was to promote earlier revival in Finland than in neighboring Sweden, which operated under a New Deal. Finland had come out of the depression early in 1932, and by 1935 the national income had regained the 1929 level. It is now well over that level. There are no unemployed; resources are being fully worked; secondary industries have been established: the farmers are organized in co-operatives, and the standard of living, after all the sacrifice of depression, is rising. All this has been accomplished pro tanto with the liberation of the country from foreign debt and the establishment of an unassailable credit status in the eyes of the entire world.


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# Japan's Objectives in China Include Coal, Iron and Cotton

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—Japan's economic stake in North China, the main theater of the military operations of the Japanese Army, is substantial at the present time and will most probably increase very much in the future, if the Japanese plans for intensive exploitation of this region are carried out. The leading Japanese news agency, Domei Tsushin Sha, recently published an estimate of Japanese investments in North China—comprehending under this term the five provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung—at the figure of 1,155,000,000 yen, or over 300,000,000 American dollars, at present rates of exchange.

This figure is too high to conform to other reckonings of the Japanese investments in China and is quite probably swollen by the inclusion of the so-called Nishihara Loans, which were more in the nature of subsidies to certain Chinese politicians than of productive advances of capital. However, Japanese enterprise has been extensive in Tientsin, where the local textile industry has passed almost entirely into Japanese hands, in Tsingtao, the main port of Shantung, in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, and along the line of the Tsinan-fu-Tsingtao Railway.

The value of the officially recorded Sino-Japanese trade in the five northern provinces during 1936 was about 130,000,000 yen. Moreover, as the Domei Tsushin Sha somewhat euphemistically remarks: "There is a special export trade of Japan, conducted by means of junks, to the total amount of 100,000,000 yen." This "special export trade," which the Chinese call smuggling, has developed on a very large scale since the spring of 1936 as a result of the many handicaps which the Japanese military authorities have placed in the way of the effective functioning of the Chinese customs service.

**Five Main Objectives**

For several years, but especially since 1935 Japanese publicists have been discussing schemes of large-scale economic expansion in North China. But, outside a few of the larger towns, Japanese aspirations have thus far been thwarted by the stubborn unwillingness of the Chinese to grant to Japan any share in the development of the minerals and the communications systems of North China. This was undoubtedly one of the contributory causes of the outbreak of fighting in July, which has transferred the economic fate of North China from the field of negotiations to the decision of arms.

Japan has five main economic objectives in North China: railways, coal, iron, cotton and salt. While the fighting now in progress of course takes precedence over other considerations for the moment a successful termination of the military operations will certainly be followed by an effort to realize these economic objectives.

One of the first railways to be built will most probably be from Shihchiachung, where a narrow-gauge line now branches off from the Peiping-Hankow line and runs up into Shansi Province, to Tientsin. This will serve the double purpose of providing a lateral connection between the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railway lines and forming a convenient outlet for the rich coal resources of Shansi. Another railway which is considered strategically desirable is likely to link up Jehol with the Peiping-Suiyuan line. All the railways of North China, in all probability, will pass into the possession of that vast octopus and spearhead of Japanese continental economic penetration, the South Manchuria Railway.

**Heavy Reserves of Coal**

The coal reserves of mountainous Shansi Province are estimated at the huge figure of 130,000,000,000 tons and constitute more than half of China's total supply of coal. China's reserves of iron amount to about 250,000,000 tons, and about 90,000,000 tons are to be found in Chahar, the province which has just been brought under complete Japanese military occupation. Shansi coal plus Chahar iron, assuming that cheap railway transportation can be made available, represent the ingredients of a new heavy industry, to supplement the mines and factories of Japan proper, Korea and Manchoukuo.

Cotton is one of Japan's most vital raw materials and the country has long chafed under its dependence on America and British India for at least ninety per cent of its cotton imports. It is difficult to estimate with precision in advance how far North China, once it is closely linked up with Japan financially and economically, can relieve this dependence. But Japanese industrialists are counting on a greatly enlarged output of cotton from Hopei, Shantung and Shansi as soon as the debris of war is cleared away.

Salt is found in the neighborhood of Tsingtao and around the Gulf of Pechili. Japan has already contracted for annual large deliveries of this Chinese salt, which is used both for industrial and for food consumption purposes. No doubt the salt industry will experience further development when and if North China becomes an economic annex to the Japanese Empire.

**Thousands of New Customers**

So, from the standpoint of imperialist economics, North China offers Japan a considerable accession of mineral and raw material reserves. It also holds out the prospect of 75,000,000 more customers for Japanese goods, because the experience of Manchoukuo indicates that there will be slight opportunity for non-Japanese salesmen as soon as a thoroughly amenable and dependent regime is established in the five provinces.

No doubt the future will also reveal negative items in this balance-sheet of empire. It remains to be seen whether the war with China will leave Japan much surplus capital to invest in long-term development enterprises in North China. The Chinese capacity for sabotage will persist after open Chinese military resistance has been crushed and may well take the profit out of the best framed paper schemes of economic expansion.

But the very sacrifices which Japan is now making in the attempt to conquer North China are the best guaranty that strenuous efforts will be made to realize some fruits of victory there. One of the first attempts, no doubt, will be to replace the present Chinese currency with some kind of money which, like the Manchoukuo yuan, is directly connected with the Japanese yen.

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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

# *Japanese Women Divers Search for Pearls and Pearl Shell*

Ewing Galloway

**Sturdy Girl Swimmers Do Most of the Pearl Diving Off Toba Island, Japan**

## British Stake Set At £40,000,000

*By the Associated Press*

Great Britain's investments in China were set at £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) in 1933 by Sir Robert Kindersley, British economist. He estimated the investment in Japan at $315,000,000.

There is no indication available as to how he arrived at these figures. Possibly he was dealing only with the actual money or credits issued in the United Kingdom for Chinese investment. In any event, other unofficial estimates run as high as $1,250,000,000 for China alone.

The United States Department of Commerce recently placed American investments in China at $125,000,000 and in Japan at $60,000,000.

Besides these investments, both countries have a heavy volume of trade with China and Japan.

# *Pearlers Scour Ocean Bed Off West Australian Coast*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BROOME, W. Aust.—There is a fleet of 100 pearling luggers off Broome, capital of the Australian pearling trade, any time the sun comes up just now on the palm-fringed coast this country presents to the wash of the Indian Ocean.

For this is the pearling season and there is steady work as vessels seek the valuable shell.

Aboard each lugger is a crew of five Malays headed by a Japanese diver who is also trained to sail the little boat. And with the coming of a new day they fall into step in carrying out their varied chores in a manner which speaks of perfect confidence and skill.

From below decks the diver, who alone has a tiny cabin, comes up to look over the weather. He sniffs the air, sees that the shafts of sunlight reveal a rippleless ocean and gives several orders in Malay. Two men go forward to raise the anchor; the cook enters the miniature galley to prepare breakfast.

The diver goes back to his cabin which is also the engine room and in a moment the staccato beat of a gasoline engine shatters the dawn. The anchor is aboard, the lugger moves forward, one of many ships seeking the pearl-shell beds. And as she goes, the crew breakfasts on rice and fish, the diver taking his food sparingly, for he has heavy work ahead. The crew laughs and sings in the manner usual to the carefree Malay.

They stow blankets, unfurl sails and make them ready for setting should that become necessary. If there is no wind they will not be lashed. A small ladder is lashed to the side of the ship for the diver.

As the lugger approaches the reef where it is intended to fish for the day the diver calls his No. 1 boy or "tender" and climbs into his diving suit. The tender is busy with buckles and starps, the solid leaded boots are carefully adjusted, the diver dons a knitted woolen cap.

As a tiny flag, bobbing on a buoy, which has been left to mark the place of yesterday's working is identified the lugger comes round into the wind, the engine stops, and the anchor rattles down to the sea floor.

The Japanese diver puts his head inside the great copper helmet which is held ready for him and is then screwed down onto his breastplate and has fastened to his waist the thin lifeline with which he will "speak" to the ship from below. He steps off the deck onto the ladder. The handles of the air pump slowly turn. Down he goes until he has descended 15 fathoms—90 feet—and then his movement is arrested to allow him to become accustomed to the increasing water pressure.

He signals by a tug on the life line that he is ready to sink again. At 30 fathoms—180 feet—his feet strike the soft sand of the seabed.

There is a dull light here, but not so dull as might be expected. Marine Growth speckled and brightly colored vegetation, incredibly strange, colored fish, sponges, giant clams on which he must be careful not to step, vivid corals, strangely-hued jelly-fish, are all about him. But he is seeking only the mother of pearl oyster. Once his feet are fairly on the ocean bed he signals by a double pull to the men above that they are to pay out his lifeline. Then he begins to move forward and gathers his shell where he finds it.

He works methodically. Presently he pulls the line again, giving the "haul up." Once on deck he rests until he is ready to go down again. In this way he will work till the end of the day when the deck will be strewn with unopened oysters. Then the oyster is searched for possible pearls, and the shells are scraped clean, and the catch packed in 100 pound bags. Pearl shell is worth $900 a ton today and there is a steady demand for it. As for pearls, they cannot be calculated on.

The only men who make anything like wealth from pearling are the Japanese—the owners of the big pearling combines and the divers. The profits of the pearling combines are high, the divers, who eclipse all their rivals in endurance and skill and the fact that they come from Japanese coastal villages where sea life is a tradition and thus make good navigators, make around $3000 for six months work, with bonuses for the lucky who make good finds of pearls. This sum to them is a fortune.

## Lone Constable Sent To Establish a Base For Pearling Luggers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Constable Peter Riley of the North Australian police has been selected for one of the loneliest jobs in this country. He has gone to establish the first base for the watering and fueling of pearling luggers, decided upon under a recent aborigines ordinance to ensure that men from the luggers shall land in the Arnhem Land aboriginal reserve only under proper supervision. Mr. Riley's sole companion is a black tracker. His neighbors will be Myall aborigines.

The base is at the mouth of the King River. A belt of mangroves extends for 30 miles there. The young constable has had to hack a patch out of the jungle and make his own home. For weeks at a stretch after the wet season sets in he will not see another white man, and only when the anti-poaching patrol boat Larrakia is carrying out her periodical beat off the northern coast line will he see another white face. All the crews of Australian-owned luggers which will use the watering base are Japanese and Malays.

Although Mr. Riley will be at his lonely station for three months, he is carrying four-months' supplies, and it is probable that he will spend his Christmas with the natives, hundreds of miles from civilization. When the wet season sets in, most of the luggers will return to Darwin, and Mr. Riley will be the only policeman on the thousand miles of coastline that bounds the northern extremity of the aboriginal reserve.

## Hoare Sees Britain And United States Linked for Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—In boisterous weather the United States and the United Kingdom get together, according to Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

"As Europe and the Far East become more turbulent," Sir Samuel said at Newcastle-on-Tyne recently, "the common outlook of the United States and ourselves becomes more notable on the great verities of international relations."

He went on to ask, "Who is there who does not profoundly believe that such a common feeling, left to develop on natural lines, and never pressed to th point of interference or avoidable misunderstanding, may not foster a force of almost incalculable power for good in the years to come? . . .

"The paramount need of both of us is peace. The firmer we cling to our objective the more closely will our common purpose bring us together. What does it matter if the lines are parallel rather than superimposed, provided they are drawn by men who think alike and who are determined to reach the same end."

# Anti-Comintern Pact Hailed By Hitler at Munich Reunion

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Nov. 9—The fourteenth anniversary of the National Socialist putsch in Munich was celebrated last night in customary fashion by Reichsführer Hitler's reunion with the "Old Guard" in the city where the party originated.

Herr Hitler's speech, which, as usual, confined itself mainly to references to the achievements resulting from the comradeship begun on Nov. 9 1923, also referred to the adherence of Italy to the Anti-Comintern Pact, which would repel the efforts of "our old enemy"—that is, Communism—to raise its head.

**No Longer Isolated**

Today Germany is no longer isolated, Herr Hitler declared. "From this spot a new emphasis and new relationships have developed, which perhaps may not be considered appropriate to the ideology of the League of Nations, but which are, at any rate, suitable for us and for our interests. Such relationships also conform to the interests of the other nations which have entered into them.

"The surest guarantee for continuance of these relationships," Herr Hitler continued, "consists not in mere words, but in sober expediency. Based upon this expediency, we have today found each other. What at first was but a European axis now has become a world political triangle. I am convinced that any attempt of our old adversary to spread unrest throughout the world will be checked in proportion to the strengthening of this triangle, since it consists not of three weak powers, but of three states prepared and determined to defend their rights and their vital interests with all their energies.

"For the first time in the history of Germany," he told his old comrades, "a central authority has been established possessing unrestricted power and scorning any attempts at being impeded or sabotaged."

**"The Eternal Jew"**

The anniversary was also marked by the opening in the Bavarian capital of an exhibition entitled "The Eternal Jew." Dr. Joseph Goebbels expressed the hope that this exhibition would make the German people understand a difficulty which, he said, is not simply German perplexity, but a world problem of the first magnitude.

Julius Streicher, National Socialist leader of Franconia, who is generally credited with being a very close friend of Herr Hitler, had earlier given an anti-Jewish speech concluding with the words, "There still exist people who believe in the fairy tale of the religious mission of the Jews and who are proud to be ruled democratically. But for those who know, the much extolled pretense of democracy among western nations is a standard for measuring the power which the Jew already has obtained among those peoples."

In this exhibition special attention is paid to countries in which the Jewish problem is said to be acute, among them the United States.

The exhibition also stresses the alleged close connection between Jewry and the many international organizations with which National Socialism is at war, for instance, Freemasonry and bolshevism. Every nation which really loves peace and progress must, according to this exhibition, adopt the only permanent solution to the Jewish problem, namely the Nuremberg racial laws.

During these days extracts from the book by Martin Luther, written in his anti-Jewish days and entitled "Against Jews and Their Lies," are being presented in dramatic form at the Residenz Theater as well as scenes from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

# Chinese Troops Quit Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9 (AP)—Shanghai fell into Japanese hands today with the retreat of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's Chinese troops who had held out 88 days against combined Japanese army, navy and air forces.

The city was asleep and unaware of the move when, shortly after midnight, Chinese forces began an orderly, quiet retreat toward their "winter line" protecting Nanking, the capital.

The withdrawal enabled Japan to place a ring of steel around China's greatest port, cutting off the metropolis from the rest of the nation and bottling up 3,000,000 Chinese residents, a million refugees and many thousands of Americans and other foreigners.

Railroads and highways in all directions were cut or blocked by Japanese, leaving only a few foreign and Japanese vessels as the sole connection with the outside world.

American and foreign communities breathed more easily, as if a long siege suddenly had been lifted. The plight of Chinese inhabitants and war refugees, was considered tragic, however, as they have no means of escape and must reconcile themselves to a long period of isolation surrounded by Japanese troops.

While the loss of Shanghai undoubtedly will affect China's morale, at least temporarily, General Chiang declared today that Shanghai operations were purely local and did not form a vital part of the nation's chief defenses, which he said were about the Yellow River region.

The warfare, the general said, will be transferred at present to the great delta lands of the lake region west of Shanghai where China has several so-called Hindenburg lines. These lines reach as far back as Changshu, Kashing and Soochow, some 50 miles to the west.

Although it was impossible to determine precisely the financial loss and casualties of the two belligerents, neutral observers summarized cost of the conflict in the Shanghai and North China areas thus far as, roughly:

Expenditures: Chinese, $250,000,000, Japanese, $600,000,000; property loss: Chinese, $200,000,000; casualties: Japanese, 125,000; Chinese, 300,000; trade loss: Japanese, $250,000,000; Chinese, $100,000,00.

During the day, about 50,000 Chinese refugees entered the French Concession and the International Settlement. Many of them stormed barbed wire barricades and barred gates while police struggled to handle distracted Chinese throngs.

## China Stands by Russia

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (AP)—China will preserve her friendship with Soviet Russia—not renounce it to join any group of powers dominated by a particular philosophy, Dr. Wellington Koo, China's representative here, said today.

This was China's answer to reports from Berlin that a more satisfactory peace between Japan and China might be achieved if China were to adhere to the German-Japanese-Italian anti-bolshevist pact.

## Shansi Capital Taken

PEIPING, Nov. 9 (AP)—The capture of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province in North China, was reported today in a Japanese Army communiqué. The city has been under siege for several days by Japanese cavalry and mechanized forces which surrounded it after conquest of adjacent plains country.

## Canada's Butter Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

The consumption of butter in Canada during 1936 was 346,553,280 pounds, or about 31½ pounds per capita.

# Australia's 150 Years

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—As the date for commencement of Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations in Sydney draws near, it is becoming clear that no member of the British Royal family will be an official visitor.

The Celebrations Organization Committee, however, feels certain that the attractive plans it has made will not suffer from this absence, and will draw tens of thousands of tourists to Sydney anyway.

The opening day, Jan. 26, will be marked by a notable historical pageant through the city, evoking memories of 1788. The pageant will illustrate "Australia's March to Nationhood." Other events will be the National Eisteddfod, sports championships, surf and other carnivals, aerial pageants, a week of juvenile show and pageantry, and the Empire Games, in which 18 Empire countries will be represented.

Other items mentioned are a Chinese festival, a Venetian carnival, and a commercial and industrial pageant.

On the more serious side of the celebrations are 22 conferences and exhibitions of a cultural, scientific and developmental nature. The major conferences will be: Empire Parliamentary Association, British Imperial Relations, Australia Law Convention, World Radio, International Women, National Council of Women, Empire Producers, Institution of Engineers, Red Cross, and Legacy Clubs.

Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons has informed Premier Bertram S. B. Stevens of New South Wales that France, the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, China, Russia, Germany, and Italy have been invited to send warships to Australia for the celebrations. These ships will be in Sydney from Jan. 26 to the middle of February.

Surrounded herself by a wealth of historic associations, a former lightship, the Bramble, has been chosen for the leading role in the opening scene of the celebrations. When the first day's pageant begins, she will move to the center of the stage as Governor Phillip's tiny ship Supply. The Bramble is now being converted by shipwrights into a reproduction of the veteran of the past.

## Pilsudski's Home Given to Poland

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WARSAW—Zulow, the estate in the Vilno district, birthplace of the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, builder of modern Poland, has become the property of the nation. At celebrations held recently, President Ignace Moscicki of Poland planted an oak tree on the spot. As far as possible, the manor house is to be rebuilt as it was in the days of Pilsudski's childhood and will be kept as a memorial place and museum for the nation.

Two primary schools have also been opened in the Vilno territory which bear the name of the "Joseph Pilsudski schools." The funds for these schools were collected from the nation and especially from the inhabitants of the Vilno region.

## Paraguay Ends War State Imposed After Uprising

ASUNCION, Para., Nov. 9 (AP)—The state of war decreed in Paraguay as the result of a recent brief revolt at Concepcion has been lifted. Police freed many arrested in connection with the uprising.

## Buddhist Monks Salvage Murals

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The Chinese exhibit at the Royal Ontario Museum here includes a library of 45,000 volumes, including an encyclopedia of 1000 volumes, said Dr. C. T. Currelly in an address. He also emphasized the importance of Chinese mural paintings soon to be on display.

The murals, saved by Buddhist monks who cut them out of walls with a few inches of the clay on which they had been painted as a background, were brought here with the clay left on. When the clay backgrounds were ground away, the paintings alone were left, and new backgrounds of canvas and composition boards were affixed. These Chinese masterpieces were described by Dr. Currelly as "good for another thousand years."

The museum's excellent collection of seventeenth-century Irish glass came from the Chinese imperial court, and this year pieces were received from Persia. Dr. Currelly explained that the finest Irish glass was formerly ordered by traders who were seeking favor of the Manchu rulers or Persian shah.

Stressing the value of studying Japan's peasant pottery, he praised the village potter of Japan as a craftsman rejoicing in his work and showing a deep response to beauty.

## Chautemps Cabinet Votes To Continue Exposition

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps's Cabinet yesterday decided to continue the Paris International Exposition through 1938. Permission of the International Exposition Committee for the continuance was voted Oct. 28.

A bill appropriating 400,000,000 francs to finance the renewal of the exposition was drafted for submission to Parliament, called to reconvene Nov. 16.

## Stockholm Diggers Unearth Old Silver

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM—A valuable collection of silver was brought to light by workmen who were excavating an old house near the royal palace in this city recently.

Two big copper vessels and one oblong chest were taken up, all of them filled to the brim with silver coins and silver pieces.

There were 18,000 coins including thalers dated 1619-1695 which were made in Kremnitz, Hungary, for the emperors, Mattias, Ferdinand III and Leopold I, one thaler dated 1667, Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Rudolf August, Zellerfeld, and one dated 1624, made in Stolberg for Count Wolfgang George of Stolberg-Wernigerode. There were also some English and German pieces.

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Tuesday Page*

## Musical Literature in Germany

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

It was more by design than by chance that the Allgemeine Deutsche Musikverein was dissolved this summer. Founded by Franz Liszt in 1861, in Weimar, it exerted a decisive influence over German musical life during the 76 years of its existence. One of its most important activities was the organization of summer musical festivals in which contemporary productions of Germany were placed before an audience of experts for discussion. Nearly all the important composers of the last half-century were patronized and introduced to the public by these festivals.

On the programs we find such names as Brahms, Richard Strauss, Pfitzner, Mahler, Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Elgar, d'Indy, Debussy, Dvořák and so on, not to mention the younger and the youngest composers. Their works were performed by the Allgemeine Deutsche Musikverein long before the composers' names were known to those outside the narrow circle of professionals. The society had instituted 68 such festivals and even when in competition with the International Society for Contemporary Music it adhered to its ideals.

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What were these ideals? Of the three objects of the society the second and the third have lost all value in modern Germany. Their aim was to "maintain and promote the social and professional interests of musicians," as well as to "support all needy musicians and their dependents." Both these functions are now fulfilled by the State.

The first objective, therefore, alone remains to give some justification for the society's existence. This is to "promote the musical activities of Germany in the sense of a progressive development." It is just this "progressive development" in matters of art that meets with such radical resistance in Germany today. This summer there was given in Munich the famous exhibition of "Degenerate Art." An official pronouncement stated that henceforth the national style must conform to the style of the times. This means that progressive development, at least as far as painting is concerned, is undesired and considered injurious to the national ideal.

Is it not possible that that which pertains to the plastic arts today may affect music tomorrow? Even before the beginning of the Third Reich there had been bitter opposition to some of the modern music. Certainly, those who favored it were not to be underrated. Yet the rehabilitation of Paul Hindemith, for instance, was not possible; he himself has now sent in his resignation as professor of composition at the Berlin State Hochschule.

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The return to the classical, romantic and even older forms of music, brings forth unusual fruit at times. At the last festival of the Verein mentioned above, which took place this summer in Frankfurt, one heard a kind of oratorio, the title of which, "Carmina Burana," represents a curious mixture of Latin and latinized German. Medieval poems are also presented in this monkish Latin mixed with fragments of German, French and Spanish, to which the music lends a semblance of authenticity. These are "Cantiones Profanae," songs of everyday life, of eating, of drinking and of love.

Carl Orff, the composer of this strange work, comes from Munich and has attracted a good deal of attention with his musical pedagogic ideas and attempts to produce a new rhythmic style of music in a combination of dances and gymnastics. The ordinary orchestra is confronted, in his scores, with a great variety of percussion instruments. In "Carmina Burana," besides five kettle-drums, there are two small drums, one bass drum, a hand bell, a triangle, one pair of cymbals, tubular bells, a large gong in D, a small gong, three Glockenspiels, three bells, one xylophone and castanets. To these are added a celesta and two pianos. From this palette Orff manages to get the most ingenious colors of sound. An extremely original clanging and chiming furnishes the keynote of an orchestra so richly endowed with noise. The musical invention reaches its climax in polyrhythmical involutions and unheard-of combinations which are, incidentally, reminiscent of Indian and Chinese prototypes.

The moment, however, the work is bereft of its fascinating instrumental garment one is struck by the almost incredibly primitive musical content. The melody is limited to commonplace phrases which are obviously derived from old German folk songs. Pedal-notes and bassi ostinati are heard continuously. Harmony is lost in the most hackneyed idioms, while of polyphony there are only the merest rudiments.

Certainly the primitiveness is intentional. But this does not excuse the result. As a musician Orff is clever enough to know that Occidental musical can be enriched by means of Oriental rhythms. But he lacks the ability to place these means at the service of tradition. The example he has set in this way is dangerous to youthful German composers, not only because the elemental quality of his music ensures an entry into all circles but particularly on account of the crowd of his followers who regard his every work as a revelation.

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Arnold Schering's latest books are among the most remarkable productions of the new German musical aesthetic. The famous musicologist has reached conclusions which put all earlier commentators in the shade. If one were to believe his assertions one would have to accept the theory that Beethoven never wrote a single note without some reference to a poetical program. Schering tries to prove exact correspondences between individual works of Beethoven and those of Schiller and Shakespeare. He goes so far as to assert that certain rhythmical similarities in themes and verses are intentional. Every musical idiom, every logical form is here represented as an imitation of some literary model.

In face of such theories there can be no question of hesitation for the musician—he repudiates these as being opposed to music. They are, however, readily accepted by the big public. In this respect Herman Kretzschmar's commentaries have already given rise to much confusion and, as with every kind of literary representation, obstructed direct access to music. This was also the case with Schering's books, which met with a good deal of doubtful publicity and a certain amount of official patronage.

It is only within recent months that the, at first, modest polemics against this interpretation of Beethoven have increased. One of the most whole-hearted opponents of this "Hermeneutic" is Hans Pfitzner, who is ever ready to step into the fray when there is any question of rescuing music from interferences foreign to its nature. He has also taken part in the opposition to Schering. One may therefore hope that the opinions of this man, who as professor of music at the Berlin University is endowed with great authority, will act as a corrective and show the theories of these interpretations to be what they are: a curiosity, and an ingenious but erroneous idea of aesthetics.


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Ed Wynn
In "Hooray for What!"

## Two Stars Rise Again

By L. A. Sloper

There isn't much resemblance between them, except that they're both stars, and both have just returned to the stage after an interim. Ethel Barrymore was in retirement but couldn't stay there. Ed Wynn was on the radio for five years, and then he had to come back, too. At this writing they're both playing in Boston, preparatory to Broadway.

The vehicle of Miss Barrymore's return is more than a vehicle. It is a play by Sidney Howard which makes a really serious study of the predicament of the liberal in a world ridden by war and neutrality. On the night of the Boston opening (which was in the Wilbur Theater, newly restored to theatergoers) the play did not clearly come through the performance, which was ill prepared. There was evidence, though, that when the Theater Guild direction has got things under control an important drama will emerge.

The piece has many clever lines. It also has some pointless ones, among which is a misleading reference to Christian Science.

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Miss Barrymore plays Sara Garrison, reigning begum by marriage of a manufacturing family in the Middle West. The action takes place between Christmas and New Year, 18 months after the outbreak of the "next" war in Europe. The American policy is neutrality, and the Garrison clan, liberals from 'way back, refuse to accept war contracts even when they face financial disaster through the refusal.

Into their home comes unexpectedly a demagogic newspaper proprietor, a former suitor of Sara's. He has been trying to keep America out of war because he thought that was what the people wanted. Now he embraces the opportunity, by steering Washington toward war, to recoup the Garrison family fortune and perhaps to win at last the hand of the widowed Sara. But when she sees how he instinctively capitalizes the publicity value of the loss of his son who was starting for the front, she wants no more of him.

So in the end, the three liberals, Sara and her two brothers-in-law, gather round the fireplace. Their home is secure for the present at least. Even though war contracts are refused, the business will profit by the war scare. And these profits will continue to pay the deficits of the liberal newspaper which is published by one of the Garrison men. The three liberals are aware of the irony of their situation. They will not yield to the war hysteria, nor will they join the radical opposition to all war-for-profit. They are benefiting by a situation of which they disapprove, and they do not know what to do about it.

Mr. Howard has posed in dramatic terms the perennial dilemma of the liberal. He has not advanced a solution. But he has held out a note of hope in the attitude of the three Garrisons. For they do not despair. They still believe that the liberal creed will win out, not this year, or next, but in the end.

Miss Barrymore's Sara is handsome, gracious and, in keeping with Sara's history, an expert actress. Her comedy scenes are most successful. In the emotional moments there is a little too much of the Barrymore style. Dudley Digges has the other principal role, that of the sensational publisher, which he plays with masterly technique and a thorough understanding of the maleficent and yet likable character.

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Mr. Wynn's show, which is in its final week at the Colonial, tries to be as impudent as its title—"Hooray for What!"—but cannot conceal its essential amiability. It mildly satirizes war and the munitions trade in telling the story of Chuckles, a village zany who in playing with chemicals has discovered a lethal gas. Soooo—he is sought after by munitions men and international spies. In the end he gives them a laughing gas which ends war in a burst of hilarity—a good if not a strictly original idea.

The real novelty about this piece is that it is supposed to be the first Ed Wynn show in which Ed Wynn has been expected to follow a book written by somebody else. The restriction rather hampers him at first, but happily he does not take it too seriously and soon he is punning and gagging in the same old way.

When Mr. Wynn is on the stage it's a good show. When he's not, it's pretty dull most of the time. Messrs. Harburg, Lindsay and Crouse have fallen below their standard in the book. Paul Haakon distinguishes himself in his two ballets. A youthful quintet called the Reillys does some clever hoofing. Vincente Minnelli's sets are gorgeous. There are no singing voices of importance. With trimming, it should be a good Ed Wynn production.

## Three Thrillers

By Harold Hobson

London

On the London stage of today thrillers reign supreme. Three new examples of this branch of art have been put before the public within a month. "The Phantom Light," at the Haymarket, is notable for having in its cast Miss Edna Best and Mr. Gordon Harker; "The Dead Hand," at the Whitehall, possessed interest as the first venture of a playgoing experiment organized by Mr. Forbes Randolph on the lines of the New York Theater Guild, and "Blondie White," at the Globe, displays an ingenuity of idea which is at times refreshing.

Every now and again a play is produced which, by some mischance, appears to band all the critics against it. This is what happened to "The Dead Hand," and in consequence it was speedily withdrawn. Yet many a worse play has had a long West End run. The plot concerned an old doctor who killed himself in such a way as to bring a detested rival within measurable distance of the gallows. Fortunately, a letter written in invisible ink turned up at the last moment, and a happy ending was procured. The first two acts of this play were labored and stilted—faults which some parts of the playing did nothing to lessen. But in the third scene a certain tensity of excitement was introduced, when the Home Secretary was exploring every avenue to find an excuse for interfering with due processes of the law.

Whereas, "The Dead Hand" was stiff in movement, "The Phantom Light" rejoices in the ease and informality of Mr. Harker's typically Cockney humor. Mr. Harker is a relief lighthouse keeper, sent to a remote part of Cornwall, where strange things are reputed to happen. Doors mysteriously bang, odd people want to sail out in cockleboats on seas that would test the Queen Mary, lights vanish, pistol shots ring out, villains slay even worse villains than themselves—and Mr. Harker performs the same duty for the English language. There is absolutely no plausibility about this tale, and it has long stretches of dullness; but everything comes right in the end, with a terrific representation of the lamp tower of the lighthouse, which gives unbounded enjoyment to at any rate the juvenile sections of the audience.

With "Blondie White" one comes to more carefully thought-out stuff. The idea seems in part to be based on the circumstances in which Edgar Allan Poe wrote "Marie Roget." That story, founded upon an actual occurrence, was written before the criminal was discovered. In the event it transpired that the solution which Poe had offered to the mystery was the true one. In "Blondie White" a writer of detective serials emulates Poe's feat, not without considerable risk to himself and distress to his family. The piece is excellently acted, especially by Mr. Basil Sidney as the author and Miss Elliot Mason as his secretary.


**Going South This Winter?**

If you are planning a Southern vacation this year the Hotel and Travel pages which appear each Tuesday and Friday in the Monitor will be helpful in selecting accommodations and transportation.

Wide World
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ethel Barrymore
Pictured in the Retirement From Which She Has Returned to Play in "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle"

## American and Swedish Prints

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

American print making is found to be in a flourishing state today, in the twenty-second annual exhibition which the Society of American Print Makers has opened at Rockefeller Center. Not only do the Americans make an excellent case for themselves in the show, but they pay a charming compliment to the print-makers of Sweden. For the society decided this year to share its walls with a national exhibition of Swedish prints which has been sent to this country in exchange for the display which the American Society sent abroad last spring at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

Opportunities for a close comparison of American prints and Swedish prints are naturally afforded by the display, though this is not the major point to be made in relation to the event. The fortunate thing is that both groups are beautifully shown together, making an event which print-lovers will travel many miles to see, and thus both are in position to win a response from the public which print shows do not on ordinary occasions achieve. Every detail to make it an event of genuine artistic attraction has been considered, from the displaying of the prints in a specially and attractively designed setting, to the evident effort which has been made to bring about, so far as the American prints are concerned, as distinguished selection as could possibly be made.

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The two groups hang side by side, Swedish prints on one wall, alternating with American on the next—which might be considered a debatable procedure. For it is undoubtedly true that in this fashion national characteristics are somewhat diffused in the student's mind, whereas in one group it would be easier for him to appraise the collective traits of a school. In any event, the Swedish contribution is striking. It is perhaps more homogeneous than the American, the styles employed by the north-county artists being considerably less various, though the impression of high technical achievement is somewhat spotty. But the procession of talented etchers, engravers and block print makers is led by several distinguished artists, among the most prominent of whom is the late Axel Fridell. He was a true leader of the school—dramatic in his landscape effects, subtle in his delineations of light and shade, and in his portrait of King Gustaf V showing remarkable sensitiveness in line. The Swedish committee for the show sent 16 of his works, which serves to show the high regard with which he is held in his own country, where he won the reputation of being the most admired print-maker since Anders Zorn.

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Whereas the Swedes are represented in the show by 185 prints, the work of 34 artists, the American group consists of 194 prints by the same number of print-makers. Many new prints which will appear this winter in print exhibitions all over the country are making their initial appearance in the display. Another distinction to be pointed out is that while the group from Sweden includes numerous lithographs and woodcuts as well as etchings, drypoints and engravings, the American is restricted, according to the standards of the Society of American Etchers, to the products of the metal-plate mediums. To have included lithography, a print form which in America has achieved a remarkable popularity in recent years, would have necessitated a much larger show, which would have been wholly out of proportion to the size of the Swedish contribution.

The customary awards of the Society of Etchers have been made on this occasion, with honors divided among newcomers as well as well-known artists. It may be noted that in awarding the prize for the best print, the jury departed from its custom of recognizing work of more or less standardized pictorial types. Irwin D. Hoffman's "Miner at Rest," the first choice, stands out strongly in the exhibition, an etching which solves a dramatic problem in light-and-shade modeling with sureness and skill, but is almost totally lacking in the subtle element of beauty. A particularly fine print, which deals with a subject quite as ordinary in its way, but which has distinction of style, is Armin Landeck's "House-tops, Fourteenth Street." Simplicity and clarity of contrast, similar to that of Edward Hopper's etchings, is the secret of its success. C. B.

## 'The Invincibles' at the Abbey

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

The story of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phoenix Park has been revived in "The Invincibles," written by Frank O'Connor in collaboration with Hugh Hunt, and produced at the Abbey Theater.

The play opens with a meeting of the committee of the secret society at which Tim Kelly (one of the assassins) is admitted to membership. The actual murder is not staged but we follow the lives of Kelly and Joe Brady and the other men responsible from immediately after the event to the night before their executions. Without attempting to justify the crime Mr. O'Connor shows how Brady's intense love of country made him the easy tool of his more intelligent and wholly unscrupulous colleagues and how he inveigled, against his will, the equally ignorant and youthful Tim Kelly, who had made Brady his hero.

Brady is the dominating figure. Aware of his lack of education, he does not desire the leadership but his ambition is stirred by the suggestion that his name will go down in history with those of the great Irish patriots. Finally, in the prison cell, with only a few hours between him and the scaffold, we witness the struggle between what his patriotism tells him is right and the moral law. This is the most interesting situation of an interesting play.

"The Invincibles," viewed as "theater," is an excellent piece. Its dialogue and characterization are the work of two craftsmen who know their job. The production, directed by Hugh Hunt, called for a two-dimensional stage. There were scenes in which this method was not altogether convincing, but that was forgotten in the pregnancy of the play and, above all, in the sincerity of the acting. In the latter direction, the honors went to W. O'Gorman, as Brady. Two others stand out in my memory, Cyril Cusak as Kelly and Fred Johnson as the politician and informer, Carey.

J. J. H.

## Cohan to Behrman to Odets

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The most provocative entertainment of the season so far in the New York theaters cannot help but be "I'd Rather Be Right," since it is a frolicsome satire on the present Administration in Washington and its chief characters are the President and his Cabinet, undisguised and called by their right names. There are theatergoers who think this shocking and there are those who believe it a healthy, democratic thing, a cause for national pride.

Unfortunately for the entertainment itself it was considered so great a news event during its stay in Boston that all the best jokes of George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, the authors, were telegraphed to New York, robbing "I'd Rather Be Right" of its surprises for its first New York audiences at the Alvin. The general feeling here, therefore, is one of disappointment. This, however, does not prevent "I'd Rather Be Right" from being a huge success.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are bouncing about in town again, delighting their admirers at the Shubert Theater in the Theater Guild's second production of the season "Amphitryon 38." They are gusty, whole-hearted players, players in the true sense, for they go about their work like articulate children having a good time.

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The play is Jean Giraudoux's telling, for what he guesses may be the thirty-eighth time, the story of Jupiter's fancy for Alkmena, Amphitryon's loyal wife. It begins brilliantly, with S. N. Behrman rephrasing in his customary suave and sapient fashion the lines M. Giraudoux has put into the mouths of Jupiter and Mercury as they lie luxuriously upon a cloud and look down upon Alkmena busy about her affairs on the earth below. Jupiter, turning himself into a replica of Amphitryon, comes down to earth to woo her and the result is a bawdy boudoir farce in language and with intellectual overtones not at all common in the ordinary kind of topsy-turvy triangle play the plot of this one forces us to remember.

The play seems to lose some of its speed, direction, polish and point when it reaches its middle, though it has smartly written scenes later on to lift it up again. Always the grace of its speech, if not the things said in its speech, gives it interest. Miss Fontanne and Mr. Lunt play with ruddy vigor. Perhaps since having a lusty good time in "The Taming of the Shrew" they have shown themselves a little too eager to think of comedy as a romp, neglecting its subtler qualities, its quieter lights and shades. Richard Whorf in the role of Mercury has, for instance, caught the mood of this play better than Mr. Lunt himself, lending his glib tongue more readily to the delicacies of the lines.

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Clifford Odets's new play, long awaited, is now on view at the Belasco Theater. He calls it "Golden Boy" and digs with his usual vitality into the tale of a sensitive Italian boy who has a gift for the violin but spurns it for a surer success and the large heaps of money to be swept together in the prize ring. Of course, the confusion resulting from the duality of his interests ruins him. He falls in love with the mistress of his manager. He kills his antagonist unintentionally in the fight that makes him champion of the world and runs off with the girl to destruction in his gaudy car. The lure of the glittering superficialities of modern existence have been too strong for him. He should have lived in an earlier day when, perhaps, the intangible things of life had more power over man than mere possessions.

This, it may be assumed, is something of what Mr. Odets wants to say. He says it in a play of many scenes, a kind of running story, a narrative punctuated with vivid drama. The sum of its effects would be greater if the design of the play were sharper. All the rich talk of the sort no one save Clifford Odets can write for the American theater is there, some of it with a rhythm that suggests Synge, some of it sounding at times just a little too much like the talk of old-fashioned melodrama. It is not always clear precisely what he is trying to do with his dialogue. His people, most of them, are men and women who can be vivid in their speech only in their own vernacular, a vernacular Mr. Odets knows very well. But now and again, like the characters of "Having Wonderful Time," they try like parrots to fit the fancier words of another class to their thoughts and it is then that either the author or the cast fails to make it clear whether their flowers of speech are intended as naïveté, as revelation of their characters or are simply the result of an effort of the author to give their talk a touch of poetry. The actors and their director seem not to be clear on this point either.

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Anyhow, "Golden Boy" is one of the few really interesting plays of the season, the livest of them all. Luther Adler plays with a fine suppleness the role of the insistent but bewildered boy, while Frances Farmer of the films treats with sincerity the role of the girl with whom he gets himself entangled. It is not often that players, inexperienced in the theater, come out of Hollywood so well prepared for success on the stage. Roman Bohnen and Morris Carnovsky force themselves into roles for which they are not otherwise ideally equipped and Elia Kazan and Art Smith play well an Italian gangster and the fighter's calm trainer.

At the Ritz Theater is an agreeable production of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," done by the Surry Players, a lively and youthful group of actors. This is Shakespeare without hackneyed monkeyshines, Shakespeare fresh and playful and sweet and charming. Shepperd Strudwick and Katherine Emery are the principals, playing with a nice blend of simple feeling and frivolity. Anne Revere is the Celia; Frederick Tozere a bland Jaques.

## Musical Mass Effects

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The Royal Philharmonic Society began its one hundred and twenty-sixth season with two large-scale choral works: Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" and Handel's "Dettingen" Te Deum. Queen's Hall—newly decorated, by the way—was sold out several days before the concert. Beethoven, Handel, Sir Thomas Beecham and the Leeds Festival Chorus formed "an irresistible box office attraction."

For generations English audiences have been taught, from earliest youth, to listen to Handel and Beethoven with a reverence only this side idolatry, that excludes even the faintest breath of criticism. Yet years ago Cyril Scott, then the enfant terrible of English music, pointed out that if certain of the "moderns" entertained an aversion to Mozart and Beethoven, it was because these composers struck them as sounding somewhat childish and obvious. After the complexities of Wagner and Strauss, he claimed, there was no gainsaying that Beethoven and Mozart were apt to sound attenuated—"the disadvantage of one great art succeeding another being that the latter all too often renders the former too easy of comprehension." That this explanation had truth in it is proved by the fact that, to many modern ears, the "complexities" of Wagner and Strauss now belong, more than somewhat, as Damon Runyon would say, to the simplicities.

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Two or three months ago we found Armand Machabey advancing the same argument in Le Ménestrel. He attributed much of the Beethoven cult, its excess and prolongation, to romancing biographers. Even the composer's sayings—"most of them vague and commonplace"—are still quoted as profundities. And the events of his life continue to be distorted and magnified out of all proportion.

The fact is, as M. Machabey points out, our musical world stands, in time, far ahead of that of the old classical masters. Like other modern listeners he finds many of Beethoven's themes "rude, angular, devoid of grace; that often they begin well and end lamely." Then there is too much imitation, repetition and padding. "His harmony is poor, tonality-bound, and consists, in the main, of mere sequences of full closes. . . . Nowadays we prefer richer harmonic schemes, and scoring based not only on the possibilities of modern, improved instruments, but also on an adequate knowledge of their resources and of questions of balance." Technically, it is admitted that Beethoven's music is perfect when considered in relation to its period. M. Machabey ends by asking—the orthodox will be horrified—"where do Beethoven's heroic rhythms stand in comparison with 'La Mer,' his 'Pastoral' in comparison with 'Fêtes,' his 'Apotheosis of Dancing' (the Seventh Symphony) in comparison with 'Daphnis et Chloé'?"

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In such criticism there is no desire to "debunk" a very great master. It is really a plea for a much-needed reassessment of values. Blind—or should one say deaf?—admiration is certainly no compliment to the composer and is in the long run detrimental to the art of music itself. For his contemporaries even the music of Mozart possessed an enriching complexity. Today we marvel at the genius that expressed so much through an idiom so simple and limited that no modern composer could use it, except for the purpose of pastiche. That Queen's Hall should be sold out for the "Missa Solemnis" and the "Dettingen" Te Deum—of which, by the way, Handel is said to have lifted half from another composer—is no proof of the "musicality" of the audience. It may merely indicate that there are still in our midst large numbers of slow-movers who still find a tonic in the diatonic. It seems ages since one heard so many common chords.

The volatile but unperturbable Sir Thomas Beecham steered his huge machine with a skill which made comfortable even that terrible second vocal fugue in Beethoven's Credo.

## An American Prize Symphony

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

First of the new season's violinists of prime importance, Jascha Heifetz gave a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 3 to the evident joy of a vast and demonstrative gathering. It was not so long, though, since Mr. Heifetz had played in New York before—a matter of barely three months since he had thronged the Lewisohn Stadium with a cheering multitude of 18,294 (to give the exact count). In his case true merit has substantial rewards.

The program he offered on this occasion was a strange medley. It began with Beethoven's G major sonata for violin and piano, No. 8. Debussy's sole sonata for the same instruments followed. Then the violinist jumped to the concerto field, whence he culled the Vieuxtemps specimen in D minor, No. 4. After this surprising parade of contrasts he set before the public his own transcription of eight numbers from the Achron "Children's Suite," leading off with "Jumping With Tongue Out." The intricacies of the Paganini "Palpiti" concluded the conglomerate list.

Doubtless for some hearers it took all the wizardry of Mr. Heifetz's playing to justify such a concatenation. And the wizardry was there—the entrancing loveliness of tone, the surpassing ease of execution, the unswerving accuracy, the fine musical sense. But, then, what is the playing of Mr. Heifetz if not a major magic?

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society, John Barbirolli always conducting, has continued its early-season ministrations, in particular providing on the evening of Nov. 4, a world première in Carnegie Hall for a symphony that won the prize of $1000 offered for a large orchestral work by an American by the Society. The successful composer is Gardner Read, who was born in Evanston, Illinois, 24 years ago last January, and who has to his credit an imposing experience of academic studies and awards, resulting, for one thing, in 36 opus numbers already.

This first symphony, opus 30, in A minor, is an exceedingly ambitious affair. Indeed, it is almost Mahleresque in its dimensions and its brand of gloom, save that it is relatively short. It would have seemed shorter, however, if it had said more during its transit. The composer has taken pains to inform his hearers that he has adopted here the cyclic procedure and that the four movements are constructed from three themes set forth in the first of the movements.

What the hearer is still likelier to gather, though, is the idea that the young man has worked very hard at his somber palette and at least has learned how to extract from instruments a tremendous amount of noise; also that he possesses a retentive memory, which bears witness to his acquaintance with a variety of composers from Wagner to Verdi and from Debussy to Richard Strauss; also that up-to-date dissonance is possible to his pen, even if not freely indulged in. In short, a creditable student performance; yet scarcely a dazzle for symphonic attendance. Mr. Read, slight and modest, bowed from the stage in response to the kindly applause.

Previously Mr. Barbirolli had set before the house the other numbers of his program—Elgar's "Introduction and Allegro for Strings" and Schumann's D minor Symphony. Perhaps the lion's share of rehearsal time had gone to the prize-winning novelty, for the Elgar piece—in which the quartet "concertino" was supplied from orchestral first desks—was somewhat ragged in delivery, and Schumann's orchestration in the hardest-worked of his symphonies often sounded as inept and opaque as his detractors have held it to be.

Quite another story had been Saint-Saëns's "Rouet d'Omphale" and Delius's first "Dance Rhapsody" at the Philharmonic-Symphony matinée of Oct. 31 in the same hall. These two works received as judicious and finished treatment as Mr. Barbirolli has accorded any music in New York. The dynamics were well graduated, never forced. In each case there was manifest sympathy with the style.

It was a pleasure, too, to find Saint-Saëns's once popular symphonic poem restored to currency after long neglect. There is a quality about this work and its companion piece, "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," that suggests some of the best prose of Anatole France. Distinctly both deserve a permanent place in the symphonic repertory. There is an unhackneyed beauty, too, in the wistful measures of the Delius rhapsody, which, for its part, suggests the composer's own "Brigg Fair."

# Tokyo Premier's Son Brings Father's Letter to Roosevelt

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The age of personal diplomacy has returned. At noon today there walked into the White House a smartly-dressed, keen-eyed, noticeably Americanized young man. He was Prince Fumitaka Konoye, son of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister.

Prince Konoye bore to President Roosevelt a personal message from his father, on affairs of state. The message was in the form of a letter, and its contents were disclosed to nobody, at least beforehand. The young man is an undergraduate at Princeton University.

Thus between the executive heads of the United States and Japan was established a link which ought to be particularly appealing to President Roosevelt, since he has sons himself, and one of them, is now regularly employed as a representative of his father.

**Did Not Come Alone**

Prince Konoye did not come alone, though he may have delivered his message privately. He was accompanied to the White House by Hugh L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador. From the State Department viewpoint, this was "all rather irregular," and they preferred little publicity on the visit. But Stephen T. Early, secretary to the President, saw no little color and drama in the visit, and talked about it freely beforehand, though he was not an eye-witness.

Since President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, American relations with Japan have been even more delicate than in earlier months, when the invocation of the Neutrality Act was under consideration, and there has been continued speculation about an American boycott of Japanese goods.

**Good-Will Mission Here**

But Japan has made every effort to conciliate American opinion, both public and official. A good-will mission is now in the country. Japan's foremost editor has been touring for a couple of weeks, explaining his country's purposes. Japan's leading writer in the United States, K. K. Kawakami, is about to publish an explanatory book on current Japanese policy, couched in terms aimed directly at the American public.

Now, however, a contact is made direct from the executive chief of Japan. The act is reminiscent of President Roosevelt's first days in the White House, when an intermittent stream of Japanese private citizens came to consult with him, including an old friend of the Roosevelt family, a classmate of Mrs. Roosevelt's brother, who had once been a guest at Campobello Island. These visitors were interpreted here as constituting Japan's attempt to estimate and "sound out" the new American President. Now, through slightly different tactics, Tokyo's diplomacy is opening again the personal doorway to the White House.

# They're Making Music Fit the Radio Waves

Photo No. 3 © Columbia Pictures Corp.

**Composers Who Have Done Notable Work for CBS**

1—Roy Harris, of Scottish-Irish Ancestry, Who Was So Struck by the Value of Time in Radio That He Wrote a "Time Suite" as His Radio-Commissioned Composition.
2—Howard Barlow, CBS Conductor of "Everybody's Music"
3—William Grant Still, Negro Composer of Woodville, Miss., Who Wrote "Lenox Avenue," a Musical Panorama of One of Harlem's Most Famous Streets, for the Columbia Composers' Commission
4—Walter Piston, New Englander and Harvard Professor, Who Decided to Write for a Small Orchestra When Writing for Radio and Eliminate the Need for a Control Room
5—Dr. Howard H. Hanson, of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.

# Radio Proves Valuable Agent For Promotion of Good Music

**Behind the Microphone**

Radio has made the modern composer's lot, unlike the policeman's, a happy one. At the same time its influence is altering the traditional forms and structure of music.

Perhaps no better idea of how radio has changed a composer's position and ideas could be gleaned than from the Columbia Composers Commission of 1937, an adjunct of the Columbia Broadcasting System. During the past summer the commission, under the understanding guidance of Deems Taylor, Columbia's musical consultant, himself a composer, commissioned and presented the works of six American composers. Five of them were presented in a grand finale concert on Columbia's "Everybody's Music" period on Oct. 17.

Columbia's idea in commissioning composers to write works for radio was a new idea and altered certain conceptions inherent in a commission. For one thing, music composed for prize contests seldom is satisfactory. "Occasion" music, too, is invariably surrounded by restrictions. Columbia's project was neither competitive nor commercial. It came from an idea of radio's unique position in music as conceived by Deems Taylor.

"Radio has a duty to American composers," Mr. Taylor said. "It is the only institution in America today which is fitted at the present time to give the musician a 'break.' Nobody can fail to see that with radio's resources and money, it can become the greatest patron of the living art of music ever seen in the world."

**No Restrictions**

There were no restrictions placed by Columbia on the form and content of the commissioned music. The composer could work in any form—symphony, cantata, opera, or chamber music. It could run anywhere from eight minutes to 40 minutes' playing time. All that was asked was that the compositions fit into the hour occupied by "Everybody's Music."

The composers chosen were Americans representing the various qualities and racial strains of American musical life. They were not selected as were so many eighteenth and nineteenth century musicians were chosen because they happened to be the vogue but because they could be expected to do a workmanlike job.

They were as diverse as Roy Harris, a middle westerner of Scottish-American pioneer stock, with his music of the "wide open spaces," his forthright variations on native American tunes; Aaron Copland, of Brooklyn, who had encountered the currents of New York jazz and left wing movements; Howard Hanson, of Wahoo, Nebraska, with a Nordic strain of Swedish pioneers in him; Walter Piston, a New Englander and Harvard professor; Louis Gruenberg, of "Emperor Jones" fame, brilliant and clever, of Russian immigrant parentage; and William Grant Still, a Negro, from Woodville, Miss., who had learned his first music from a grandmother who sang the songs of slavery.

These composers responded eagerly to the commissions. They became frequent visitors around the radio studios. They listened to programs, talked with engineers, watched studio methods. They discovered a number of amazing things about music, the radio and themselves. As a result their ideas of the form of music they desired to write were changed or altered by the medium as they saw it in operation.

Columbia, too, offered the composers every possible advantage for their music—a very different state of affairs when "Papa" Haydn had to rush up and conduct his new piece at the harpsichord with a hasty orchestra composed of a few musicians.

**Boston Pianist**

For Walter Piston's "Concertino" CBS engaged Jesus Maria Sanroma, brilliant pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. For William Grant Still's "Lenox Avenue" it secured the services of Juan Hernandez. For Gruenberg's opera it supplied a full male and female chorus and distinguished soloists.

Best of all, these composers had an intelligent and sensitive conductor in Howard Barlow to interpret their music. All of them were unanimous in their praise of the speed and understanding with which Mr. Barlow memorized their scores. Aaron Copland could not get over the fact that although his score reached Mr. Barlow on a Friday morning, by Friday afternoon rehearsal was well under way and the network performance took place on the following Sunday afternoon.

Besides these things CBS gave all the composers a chance to explain exactly what they were trying to do. Howard Hanson not only explained but also conducted his own symphony.

With this knowledge the modern composer must feel liberated from the limitation of the past, while the composers yet to be heard from must have got a new courage.

**Albert D. Hughes**

# Vote Count Delay Stirs N. Y.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—With state and city investigatory procedure and the city police closing in to protect the proportional representation count of ballots for the New York City Council from tampering and sabotage, four canvassers were under arrest today and grand jury action impended.

Bronx County had become the storm center of the flood of protest, accusations and criticism centering on the Board of Elections for its conduct of the count following charges of fraud and obstruction in the complicated new tabulation. It was here the arrests were made, and ballot boxes were impounded by Sylvester Ryan, Acting County District Attorney, who said he had evidence to warrant seeking indictment of the prisoners.

Meanwhile, the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee had called on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for an investigation into charges that the Election Board had obstructed fair trial of a voting system adopted by city referendum last year.

The board itself was a hot-bed of recriminatory exchange, with S. Howard Cohen, president, two of the commissioners — Jacob Livingston and William Heffernan—and John T. Dooling, head of the Tammany Hall Law Committee and Democratic director of the Manhattan count, resisting what they hold is extra-curricular police activity in the situation.

**Deliberate Tactics Charged**

At the same time David B. Costuma, fourth member of the board, openly charged his three associates with deliberate tactics to discredit the reform vote experiment and summed up developments as "a fight for control of the new city council."

"Last year the election board went out to Cincinnati, where proportional representation is successfully in force, at the orders of John Dooling to learn how to sack 'P. R.,'" he charged. "They have been trying to kick out a fair test of it ever since."

Vigorous police action on the counting in the five tabulation centers was in accord with Mayor LaGuardia's warning yesterday that he would take criminal action against those responsible for delay and irregularities. The embattled canvassers, however, heard their cause championed by Mr. Dooling when he opened the day's work by informing the police and mayoral supervisory contingent on hand to check the Manhattan count that they had no authority to be there.

His contention that the intervention was illegal was upheld by Mr. Cohen, but Gilbert Kaplan, Republican director in Manhattan, refused to concur with his Democratic colleague, holding that if the Mayor wanted watchers there would have to be watchers, because the Mayor was "the boss of the Board of Elections."

**Four Discharged Saturday**

The four canvassers awaiting grand jury action in the Bronx were discharged by Mr. Costuma on Saturday. Matthew M. Levy, American Labor Party counsel in that county, whose charges of tampering yesterday brought his assignment as Special Assistant Attorney General in the prosecution, sat in on the hearing of the accused men and said he had found "clear indications of fraudulent handling of the ballots."

The tightening of procedure had brought the dismissal today of seven canvassers for tardiness and general inefficiency and warning lectures to many others, with the general result that a faster pace was observable all along the line, although the tallying obviously still was far from complete.

The dismissals included those of Edward J. Raleigh, a nephew of Mr. Heffernan, Democratic member of the board and a Brooklyn district leader. The youth is a student at Fordham Law School, and investigation revealed that although he was recorded as present as a tally clerk at $10 a day, he had not interrupted atendance at his law classes.

# Capper Errs, New Deal Says

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Sumner Wells, Acting Secretary of State, today characterized as "full of erroneous and questionable conclusions" a criticism of the reciprocal trade agreements program in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post which went on sale today.

Jumping to the defense of the program which is the key to the entire foreign policy of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, now away from Washington on his first vacation in three years, Mr. Wells particularly attacked the charge in the article that the generalization of trade agreement benefits to all nations enjoying unconditional most-favored-nation relations with the United States was a bad bargain for the United States.

The criticism in the Post is the opening move by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, in a previously announced campaign against the trade agreements program. In it, Senator Capper declared that under the trade agreements other nations "get something for nothing."

"We buy the candy," the Senator said. "They beat it. But they do not buy any candy for us to eat. Permanent neighborliness cannot persist on that basis, nor should it."

Secretary Hull will make a fuller answer when he returns here later next week, Mr. Wells said. Pending that, he declared that the trade agreements are "a first-class bargain" and that as a matter of fact they are "a nine-to-one bargain in our favor."

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**New Station**

**Pennsylvania**

Easton—Series electrical transcriptions, Fridays, Nov. 12-Dec. 3, 12:45 p. m., WEST, 1200kc.

# U. S. War Department Orders 95 Combat Planes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The War Department awarded yesterday a $1,490,972 contract to North American Aviation, Incorporated, of Englewood, Calif., for 95 basic combat airplanes.

The machine is a low-wing monoplane type powered by a 550 horsepower engine and manned by a crew of two. It is used primarily for observation and courier service.

**A Few Extra Words**

Although most lives of Shakespeare consist of two or more volumes, all that is known of him need take up no more than 10 pages.

# Head G-Man 'No Cream Puff'

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, replied to critics of his anti-parole stand today with the assertion he would rather be termed a member of the so-called "machine-gun school of criminology" than the "cream-puff school of criminology."

In an address prepared for delivery before the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, Mr. Hoover referred to "numerous persons who, either through inability properly to assimilate the true crime picture, or through the deliberate and reprehensible dissemination of misinformation about the status of crime, are daily encouraging the depredations of over 4,300,000 thieves, murderers, and rapists—crime's standing army in America.

"There has been, in fact, quite a blatant outcry from these crime-coddlers to the effect that anyone who seriously objects to the spewing forth from prison of the fomenting scum of criminality belongs to what they critically call the 'machine-gun school of criminology.'

"In an attempt, either through ignorance or through design, to throw a smoke screen about the true criminal situation, these self-appointed ambassadors of the open cell-block tell us that the picture of crime, as it is generally known, is a false one. They say that crime is on the decrease, that parole is a success, and that our prison systems are building reformation and rehabilitation with such regularity that fear of the predatory criminal should rapidly abate."

Asserting that statistics refute these views, Mr. Hoover added: "If we law enforcement officers are to be accused of 'machine-gun criminology,' because we desire to protect the American home and the American family . . . then indeed, I, for one, am glad to be so characterized. I shall be proud to be termed a member of the so-called 'machine-gun school of criminology,' because, indeed, I shall be in a better position to face my fellow-men with a clear conscience than members of the 'cream-puff school of criminology,' whose efforts daily turn loose upon us the robber, the burglar, the arsonist, the killer, and the sex degenerate."

# U. S. Asserts Right to Act For Peace in the Americas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—It was learned in responsible quarters here today that the United States was vigilantly supervising the progress of negotiations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic over the recent alleged massacre of hundreds of Haitians in what is regarded here as one of the most brutal and unprovoked incidents in the modern history of the American continents.

The Haitian Foreign Minister, George N. Leger, was received this morning by Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, and was to be received by the President at the White House this afternoon. The official recognition accorded the Haitian official serves to emphasize the interest of this Government in the incident and in obtaining information from a representative of the presumably injured party.

**U. S. Interest Asserted**

At a press conference following the interview at the State Department, Mr. Welles vigorously asserted the proper interest of the United States in any matter which threatens peace in the Americas. His remarks resulted from a statement issued by the Dominican Legation last night, which criticized the United States for taking a hand in "a minor incident" of this character and implied that the United States in so doing would be violating the Buenos Aires conventions.

The full facts of the dispute are not known here. Haitian sources allege that during the last few days of September and the first three weeks of October, nearly 5000 Haitian workers residing in the Dominican Republic were massacred.

The Haitian Government has taken a reserved attitude, announcing that no "frontier" incident is involved but demanding an immediate and satisfactory investigation to be followed by punishment of the guilty individuals and full reparation.

The Dominican Legation statement last night, criticizing the State Department for actions which have not been taken officially, aroused the State Department. There is no disposition to interfere as yet, but the department does want very much to know just what happened, and why.

**New Attitude**

A new attitude is developing towards Central American affairs here. Some quarters are beginning to feel that the lenience which has characterized the New Deal Administration's attitude towards Central America has been abused. The speed with which Panama and Venezuela were enlisted for a joint mediation move with the United States in the recent threatening boundary dispuate between Honduras and Nicaragua is an incident of a sterner attitude which is expected in the future.

There will certainly be no single-handed intervention by the United States. But it is safe to predict vigorous co-operation with other neutral Latin-American governments to prevent any serious outbreak on the island of Hispaniola and to see that the matter of the alleged "massacre" is adequately and satisfactorily settled.

# 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

**Georgia**

Columbus—Sundays, 2 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

**Promotion for MacArthur**

MANILA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was notified today by the United States War Department that he would be raised to the rank of full general when he retires on Dec. 31.

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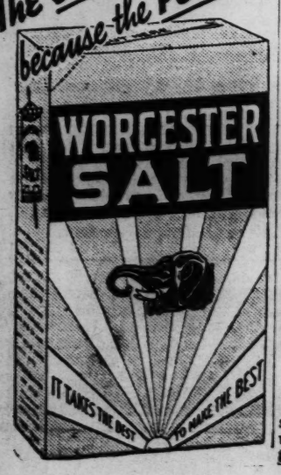

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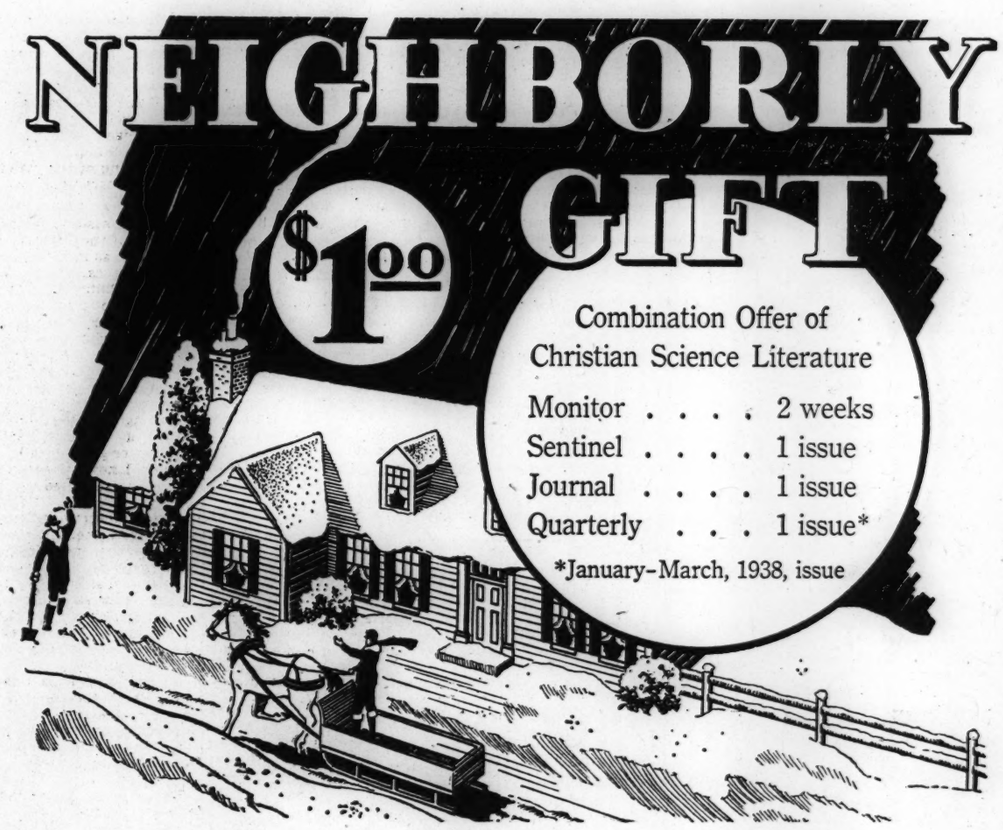
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# British Labor's United Front Re-established With Cripps

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—"Fascism breeds on the failure of its opposition. We need resolute government."

Thus declared Sir Stafford Cripps, British left-wing labor leader, who has just ended his breach with the Labor Party as a whole and so re-established the "united front." Sir Stafford, speaking in his chambers in the Temple, added that he was prepared to oppose Japanese imperialism in the Far East in the same way that he was opposed to imperialism anywhere. The motives of the present British Government, he said, were purely imperialistic.

"It is my belief," Sir Stafford went on, "that any form of compromise with Signor Mussolini will tend to consolidate Fascism in Italy and elsewhere far more than an Italian victory."

Sir Stafford had caused much comment two years ago by resigning from the executive of the Labor Party over the question of the party's support of the Government when it appeared to be anxious to apply sanctions to Italy.

Asked whether, with a Socialist Government in power, he would be willing to bring pressure to bear on the aggressor, he replied:

"Yes, provided that the declared object in so doing would be to bring about a new world order in which capitalist imperialism should give way to the co-operative sharing of markets and economic resources."

**He' Outspoken**

Sir Stafford's outspoken opinions on the speed with which a Socialist government, to be effective, would have to act on taking office, have made him, in the eyes of Conservatives, the personification of the "Red Menace." Many are at a loss to understand why this lawyer, Solicitor-General in the last Labor Government, known sometimes as the "squire of Filkins" on account of his home in the village of that name in Gloucestershire, should hold such extreme views. Actually, Sir Stafford has radical family connections. He is the son of Lord Parmoor, Labor peer, and a nephew of Sidney Webbs. But to meet with, Sir Stafford is anything but a "bogeyman." Courteous, and with a kindly twinkle in his eye, he is the picture of an English gentleman. In the interview, he gave as his opinion that "social democracy in England is suffering from the inevitable temptation to compromise with capitalism. Labor will never bring Socialism to England by using reformist methods. The motive power of the Labor movement must be the class struggle. Economic factors will always overcome the political good intentions of reformers."

Sir Stafford's opponents are constantly accusing him of wishing to become a dictator. On this subject he said:

"I believe emphatically in the right of a political party to recall its ministers. The people, through the majority party in Parliament, should govern the country, and not any one man."

**Doubts Fascist Trouble**

He added that he did not expect that a determined Socialist Government would face any serious opposition of a Fascist nature.

A revolutionary situation was only likely to arise, he thought, if the House of Lords blocked the passage of a Socialist government's Emergency Powers Act, and the creation of the necessary number of Labor peers was prevented. He did not, however, expect such a situation.

An Emergency Powers Act would, Sir Stafford thought, take care of those persons who flouted the expressed will of the people by attempting to transfer their money abroad, thus endangering a financial panic.

Asked whether he thought Christianity should be the basis of Socialism, Sir Stafford Cripps replied:

"Yes. I believe in translating Christianity into economic terms. Socialism is, to my mind, the logical outcome of Christianity. The trouble about most Christians is that their Christianity ends when they leave church. Surely a man's religion should find expression in all his activities."

**A "Christian Socialist"**

"Would you describe yourself as a Christian Socialist?"

"Yes."

"When your opponents argue that Socialism is 'against human nature,' in that it relies on qualities such as unselfishness, love and co-operation, which—so they claim—man does not sufficiently possess, what do you reply?"

"I agree with them up to a point. As things now are, selfish, fighting instincts perhaps predominate in most people. But that is the fault of the present social system. Given the slum conditions in which millions live, it is no wonder that they lack ideals. But change their environment, and they will be able to bring out the best in their natures."

To a question regarding the possibility of the British Empire's forming the basis of a Socialist International, Sir Stafford replied:

"That depends on the attitude of the Dominions. They might perhaps form a group on the lines of the Soviets in Russia. The advent of a Labor Government in New Zealand —reformist though it is—is an encouraging sign, and the C. C. F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) in Canada should gain considerably in strength during the next few years."

## Niagara Area Presents Flood Control Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A program designed to prevent floods and soil erosion in 414 square miles of watershed adjacent to Buffalo and which is drained by two large creeks and a river has been submitted to Col. Edward H. Marks, United States Army district engineer, by the Niagara Frontier Planning Board.

The recommendations would stop the waste of 11,000 acres of fertile soil every 30 years, it was estimated by Chauncey J. Hamlin, chairman of the board, and the value of the land in the watersheds would be increased by millions of dollars.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—"We have brought the 'United Front' from outside the party to inside it . . . in the ears of a confident movement the trumpets have sounded for a great advance."

With these words at Bournemouth on Oct. 8, Dr. Hugh Dalton summed up one of the chief achievements of this year's annual Labor Party Conference, over which he has presided.

The "United Front" is a movement hitherto led by Sir Stafford Cripps. It is a movement which aims at persuading British Labor as a whole to join forces with the Communists and other extreme left-wing Socialists whose distinguishing feature is that they do not exclude the use of revolutionary as opposed to constitutional methods of approach to the political problems of the day.

The Labor Party Conference declared itself by overwhelming majorities opposed to anything of the kind. At the same time it succeeded in persuading Sir Stafford that—since he could not have his own way on this question—he would do best for the social reforms he has at heart, by remaining himself inside the Labor Party, and in order to make this possible, by shedding his associations with Communism.

British Labor has thus retained a doughty political fighter within its ranks without committing itself to tenets which are completely at variance with the great mass of British political sentiment at present.

It has been characteristic of the moderation of the movement that in reaching this settlement, which ends a long controversy, it was decided that Sir Stafford should deliver a final address to his Communist friends. A consolation prize was also found in his reappointment as one of the members of the executive of the Labor Party.

## Capital-Labor Relations Vastly Better in Britain, Chamber Meeting Is Told

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The enormous change for the better that is taking place in the relations between workers and employers in Britain was mentioned by Sir Geoffrey Clarke in his presidential address at Manchester at this year's autumn meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

A new feeling, Sir Geoffrey said, was being built up between employer and employed, a feeling of real co-operation and fellowship and one that would put British industries and those engaged in them upon a much sounder basis than the old system of treating labor as if it were "some mere tool to be taken up or rejected as required."

Regarding reduction of hours, Sir Geoffrey's view was that progress must be gradual so as not to hurt the export trade in the prosperity of which labor was just as vitally interested as was capital. He added, however:

"The claim for a 50-hour working week is one that will have to be considered very seriously by all industrialists."

## Supreme

(Continued from Page 1)

was with the liberal majority as against the so-called conservatives. In another, where the split was 5 to 4, he was with the minority group of Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone, all "liberals."

The addition of Mr. Justice Black accordingly shows three main elements on the court. There are two fixed groups, who generally continue to vote liberal or conservative as the case may be on certain types of social or economic issues, while there is a third unattached "middle" group, who have a tendency to lean to the "liberal" side.

Liberals: Brandeis, Cardozo, Stone, Black.

Conservatives: McReynolds, Sutherland, Butler.

Center: Hughes, Roberts.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts still have a balance-of-power on the court, and preserve it from falling into complete rigidity in its two categories. But when the Chief Justice puts his weight on the liberal side, and Mr. Justice Roberts on the conservative, as sometimes happens, the beam will now fall in the first direction contrary to the situation before Mr. Vandevanter had left the tribunal.

**Would Have Opposite Effect**

Thus, while the Government lost the municipal bankruptcy case when Mr. Justice Roberts voted with the four conservatives and Mr. Chief Justice Hughes joined the three liberals, the addition of Mr. Justice Black would now throw the hair-line majority on the other side.

Exactly the same division and the same line-up occurred in the rail pensions case, which the New Deal also lost by one vote. Presumably the addition of Mr. Justice Black would have shifted the constitutional line-up in this matter also. Such close decision revived the saying that the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is.

Mr. Justice Black was also made supervisor yesterday of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which embraces his native Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Canal Zone. Southerners have frequently urged one from their territory to supervise this circuit. To make the Black assignment, the Chief Justice shifted Mr. Justice Cardozo from the Fifth to the Seventh Circuit, Mr. Justice Butler, who has been supervisor of the Eighth Circuit, was also assigned the Tenth.

A new hostile petition against Mr. Justice Black was filed yesterday, this time by two non-members of the bar, who represented themselves as seeking a "solution" of the long controversy. It is expected to get nowhere. The tendency of such attacks to spread to other members of the court was seen in another petition by a disbarred Virginia attorney challenging the eligibility of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justices McReynolds and Roberts in reconsidering his disbarment.

## *Jubilee Reverie*

Josef Hofmann
Now Celebrating Half a Century as a Concert Pianist

# *Hofmann, Once Boy Prodigy, Begins Jubilee Piano Tour*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—A sturdy 11-year-old boy pianist, who was driven from the American concert stage 50 years ago by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is still playing piano.

He is Josef Hofmann, one of the great pianists. He began his jubilee tour last week with two appearances with Pittsburgh's newly revised symphony.

He will celebrate the anniversary formally with a concert Nov. 28 in the Metropolitan Opera House, which has been sold out for months—the proceeds of which, incidentally, go to the Musicians Emergency Fund.

**Invented Auto Spring**

Mr. Hofmann is at the height of his career, a man whose major occupation has been music, but whose avocations have included things as diverse as inventing an airspring for motor cars which was a commercial success, and building his own cruising motor boat.

Mr. Hofmann's time is divided among his tours as a pianist, his service as director of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, his teaching and the hours he spends in his laboratory-machine shop.

He was born in Cracow, Poland, in 1876 when Cracow was technically in Austria-Hungary. He fell into music as many American boys fall into farming or banking—his father was a capellmeister, and he had the good fortune to attract the attention of the great Anton Rubinstein at the age of seven.

Four years later he was brought to America, having meanwhile appeared in a succession of European cities. There followed the ruckus with the well intentioned reformers, and in the spring of 1888 the prodigy was taken to Berlin, where he remained for seven years, barring short holidays here and there. The study period was valuable —but it gave the youngster a problem which the artist of today freely confesses.

"It was difficult," he says, "to return to the concert stage. I had been away from it too long."

**Problem of Prodigies**

It is his own experience which makes him insist that a reasonable number of concerts must be played by young musicians,, a rule he enforces at the Curtis Institute of Music.

"There's a difference between proper experience and exploitation," he insists.

"The difficulty is not what to do about prodigies," he declares, "but how to be sure the candidate is not merely precocious.

"A girl may, for example, play at six like a child of 12. This may astonish everybody, but be worthless musically. It's not always easy to be sure whether a prodigy is truly gifted—while he or she is still a child."

Mr. Hofmann thinks the current piano prodigy, Ruth Slenczynski, "has developed amazingly in the last two years. She's a truly brilliant child."

The seven years in Berlin were spent studying with men like Urban, Moszkowski and Rubinstein. After more than 50 years, Mr. Hofmann still says that the happiest moments in his artistic career are not the nights when audiences rise to cheer. They are the mornings when he played his lesson to Anton Rubinstein, and pleased the teacher.

"How very hard it was to please him!" Mr. Hofmann says, almost wistfully.

**Honesty Counts**

The outstanding factor in an artist's public career is the "wholehearted approval of those who know," Mr. Hofmann says, and "who are honest in their attitude."

He finds no difference between American and European audiences, unless it is that "European audiences cater more to the virtuoso type of performer, whereas American audiences are more inclined toward subtle beauty of sound and the fascination of musical narrative."

But he also is much amused by the self-centered type of artist who gauges an audience by his own success.

"I remember speaking once to another pianist," says he. "Have you ever been to Constantinople?" I asked.

"He said he had. 'Isn't it a magnificent city?" I went on.

"'Yes,' he returned. 'I had a fantastic success there!"

It's more difficult to plan a good program than it is to play it, Mr. Hofmann believes. But he has no rule for making programs except balance. "A well constructed program must bring the characters and moods of the embodied works into a harmonious juxtaposition."

Mr. Hofmann said he does not practice regularly. "I approach my piano only when I feel the urge to express myself musically. On these occasions I do not resort to regular finger, wrist and arm exercises, but extract and study from works of musical and pianistic merit passages which need special attention."

He has built a motor car, complete, as well as a boat. He designed the oil burner in the Hofmann house, and devised a keyboard for his own use which has slightly narrowed keys than the usual ones.

He works long at anything which takes his fancy. For example, in 1926 he was hard at the problem of amplifying piano tone electrically without distorting it. He has this experiment still on the docket.

# Labor Demands Its Ticket Lead In Pennsylvania

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 9—A threat by labor to upset the apple-cart in Pennsylvania, as it did in New York City on Nov. 2, is before Democratic Party leaders here today in the form of an ultimatum that unless they place Thomas F. Kennedy, lieutenant governor and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, at the head of their state ticket next year and nominate Gifford Pinchot for the United States Senate, a third party will be organized in the Keystone State.

The new party will be formed under the banner of Labor's Nonpartisan League and projected into the 1940 presidential race, it was announced. Already labor and farm leaders are organizing to this end, it was added, a meeting of these forces having been called for Madison, Wis., on Nov. 20.

Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat and Mr. Pinchot a progressive Republican, formerly one of the leaders of the Theodore Roosevelt Bull Moose organization.

Meanwhile, labor in this state is ready to enter into a fusion with the Democrats on the basis of a Kennedy-Pinchot agreement, with other democratic and labor candidates mutually satisfactory on the ticket.

Democratic leaders admitted off the record that they were apprehensive over the labor threat, since, if carried out in the face of Democratic refusal to enter a fusion agreement it would draw heavily on the Democratic vote.

Labor's move to put Mr. Kennedy in the executive mansion here was at the same time seen to run counter to the program of the Democratic high command in the state, where Senator Guffey is talked of for the gubernatorial nomination next year.

Up to the receipt of the labor threat, Democratic hopes were high that Senator Guffey could be elected Governor and that, after his induction into this office, he would name Mr. Earle as his successor in the United States Senate, where the Guffey term does not expire until 1940.

## *Lead Cincinnati Program*

Mrs. Eugenia M. Thorpe
Executive Secretary of Third Cincinnati Woman's Exposition

© Bachrach
Mrs. Stanley Lee Clark
Founder and President of Mothersingers Organization

# United Activities of Women Stressed at Cincinnati Fair

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9—Women here have brought a united front to their varied activities. After two successful biennial expositions of their work, they have made this co-operative program a permanent institution in which 120 organizations have joined to promote all women's achievements. The Third Biennial Exposition opens tomorrow in Music Hall here to continue through Nov. 17

About one-half of the co-operating groups are presenting exhibits to illustrate their work or to show what those they sponsor have been doing. Others will give entertainment or instructional programs during the exposition. The remaining organizations will take part only as promoters.

The list of participating groups includes most of the women's civic, social, musical, literary, patriotic, and political organizations of the city while all Parents and Teachers Associations are represented through the central council.

"Through our exposition we are providing an expression of progress of women's organizations as shown in the individual and collective display of their achievements," declared Mrs. Eugenia M. Thorpe, executive secretary and director of the exposition. "This gives all citizens an opportunity to understand better what service these groups are rendering the city and what they are accomplishing. The individual woman can see what others are doing and can better determine what part she too might play in the improvement of her city, her home or her own life."

Mrs. Stanley Lee Clark, founder and president of Mothersingers, was elected general chairman of this year's show. She began this unique choral society which has been copied throughout the nation because it gives women an opportunity to carry on an activity which they formerly had felt ended with the arrival of family responsibilities. Her group will present a program and will have a booth.

# Trailer Cities New Factor In Housing Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

plan, with similar trailer cities in other sections of the country, is ideal for the transient and seasonal workers, they state.

**Relief in Shortages**

City and real estate officials in many parts of the country report acute housing shortages, especially in the lower cost units due to slum clearances, more rigid building codes which forces condemnation of old buildings, and high cost of material which prevents any expansive building programs. This is said to be especially true in the smaller cities which have numerous factories and industrial units. Sponsors of the permanent trailer city projects state that large plots of vacant and waste land which have not been income producing for years can thus be put to profitable use.

Other Glidervilles are now being developed throughout the country. One is already in use at Sterling, Ill., ground was recently broken for one in Joliet, Ill., and one which will accommodate 400 trailers is now being developed primarily for use of workers in the Caterpillar plant. Steel workers are expected to make up most of the population of the Gary, Ind., trailer city soon to be opened. Similar trailer cities will soon be opened in Minneapolis, Minn.; Miami, Fla.; Lakeland, Fla., and San Francisco, Calif.

There will also be sections for transient trailers.

## 10-Day Veto Period Clarified by Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Court of Claims ruled last week that when framers of the Constitution granted the President 10 days to approve or veto a new law they meant 10 days and not nine or 11.

Rejecting a $900,000 claim filed by International Manufacturers Company of America, Inc., the court held that the constitutional provision granting the President 10 days in which to consider an act of Congress did not include the day the measure was sent to the White House. The court disagreed with the plaintiff's claim that President Roosevelt was one day too late when he vetoed the company's bill Feb. 11, 1936.


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## Jimmy Admits Defeat

A VIOLENT roar of laughter from young Jimmy brought me to my dining-room side-window. I am always ready to be entertained by what goes on in the affairs of the children next door. Jimmy was throwing himself about on the lawn slope between the sidewalk and his porch. At times it isn't enough for Jimmy to toss his head back, to open his mouth for the purpose of pouring forth loud rolls of laughter. He must sit down, fold his chest to his knees, throw out his arms, kick his legs and finally climax his merriment by hurling himself passionately back and rolling over and over on the grass, or the driveway or the living-room floor or wherever he happens to be.

This time little Tib was with him and she was laughing too, but more, I could see, at Jimmy's contortions and ear-splitting guffaws than at anything else amusing. Her eyes were fun-crinkled but a little puzzled, so I guessed that Jimmy was laughing at something she had said. His loud unrestrained exhibitive spasms of fun are most often inspired by Tib, and are frequently performed, I think, for her benefit. At the outset she looks bewildered and a little hurt. Then, partly through natural feminine diplomacy and partly because she can't help herself, she pipes and shrills and giggles, too, and instead of rolling, jumps up and down in milder, more lady-like mirth.

Jimmy saw me through the glass and from his prone position on the lawn gestured to me to open the window.

"Whoooee," he gasped. "Tib wants to know why President Roosevelt has so many aunties. She says"—there were more whoooeees and laughter—"she says she's always hearing people talk about anti-Roosevelts."

Jimmy rolled over on the grass again, sweater buttons down, and continued his boisterous bellowing. Tib, a little chagrined, looked at me for an explanation. I put that in the hands of a master of exposition.

"Tell her, Jimmy, what anti-Roosevelts are."

Jimmy sat up. He began between gulps: "Well, you see it's like this." I put down the window knowing that Tib would be forthwith and capably enlightened.

* * *

JIMMY CAN ALWAYS explain. He refuses to acknowledge ignorance on any subject, particularly to his eight-year-old sister. That is natural, because Tib has profound respect for his (what seems to her) unlimited fund of knowledge. He doesn't want to let her down, nor, I suspect, disappoint his own pride in himself as master, instructor, fount of wisdom. He becomes in a moment—after query—naturalist, geographer, mathematician, astronomist, or judge on the bench—whether he knows the right answer or not. If he is sure of his ground and can put his answer positively, he prefaces it with no hems and haws. If he knows vaguely what he proposes to say, he starts with, "Well, it's like this." If, however, he travels on definitely uncertain territory, he looks wise, frowns, clears his throat, hesitates, and says several times, "Well, you see," and blunders on. Until the other day I have never heard him admit defeat on any subject.

"Why does ice melt?" "Why do dogs and kittens sleep so much?" "What makes it get dark at night?" "Why is the sun hot?" "Where does rain come from?" The questions go on endlessly. Occasionally, it is true, Jimmy's voice reflects impatience. If he is busy with his own concerns, or he feels that Tib's questions are flowing in too heavy a stream, he scowls and growls a little. It is fun to watch him lose his irritation while warming to the task of elucidation.

* * *

IT WAS THE day the children had built a store between my back door-step and theirs that I heard Jimmy admit he couldn't answer a question. Two packing boxes and an eight-foot plank formed the counter. White shelf paper and some doilies, carefully cut in circles from blue cotton print, covered the splintery wood, and dried sea-weed hung like a fringe from the board edges. Their wares, shore treasures the children had brought from their holiday at the sea, covered the white spaces between the doilies.

Dainty pink and white snail shells; black, grey and white clam shells: iridescent black and silver shells; sea urchins, and worn-down smooth-edged vari-colored stones and glass were arranged in rows, in squares and circles. Tib had strung shells on strings for necklaces and drawn with crayons on flat white stones. A more enchanting china and crockery store, for that was what they said it was, I have never seen.

Tib wore a dish-towel apron and a handkerchief cap. Her pink starched dress swung out well above her brown plump knees. Jimmy had put on a cast-off white linen jacket of his father's which reached nearly to his stockings. He had shortened the sleeves by rolling them up above his elbows. For business purposes he had tucked a yellow pencil behind his ear, and he jingled a tiny table-bell each time he put money or buttons in their shoe-box cash register. Tib constantly arranged and rearranged her goods.

She was pleased that Jimmy was sharing her play, her pretentions, and humbly asked his advice before moving a shell, or cutting a piece of string. Jimmy, obviously loving to look at and touch the sea-shore souvenirs, was a little condescending on the surface about his part in the childish game, but merriment and interest bubbled out involuntarily from underneath. When his friends appeared he diffidently explained his part in the pastime by saying, "Had to help the kid." Tib prattled between sales: "Jimmy, why do sea-urchins have two holes in the top?"

"Well, it's like this." Adequate explanations were given in Jimmy's best pseudo-pedantic style.

* * *

THE AFTERNOON WORE on. Neighbors, children and their mothers, came to buy. The shoe-box bottom was generously sprinkled with contributions. It was almost time for the press of business automobiles, streaming home from the near-by city, to make noisy our street, quiet for the large part of the day. I was piercing my ball of wool with my needles preparatory to going in the house when a boy came past calling his papers. "War in China! Read about the war in China!"

"Jimmy," said Tib, as the boy's cries grew faint in the distance, "why do people have wars?"

"Well," Jimmy hesitated. He blew a piece of dried leaf from a large mottled white stone. "Well," he frowned and coughed and rubbed his chin. "Well, you see—" he stopped. "I dunno," he said.

C. C. R.

## *Occasion*

SOMETIMES a stately afternoon
Receives a visit from the moon;
It is a notable event,
Worthy a poet's compliment.

LE BARON COOKE

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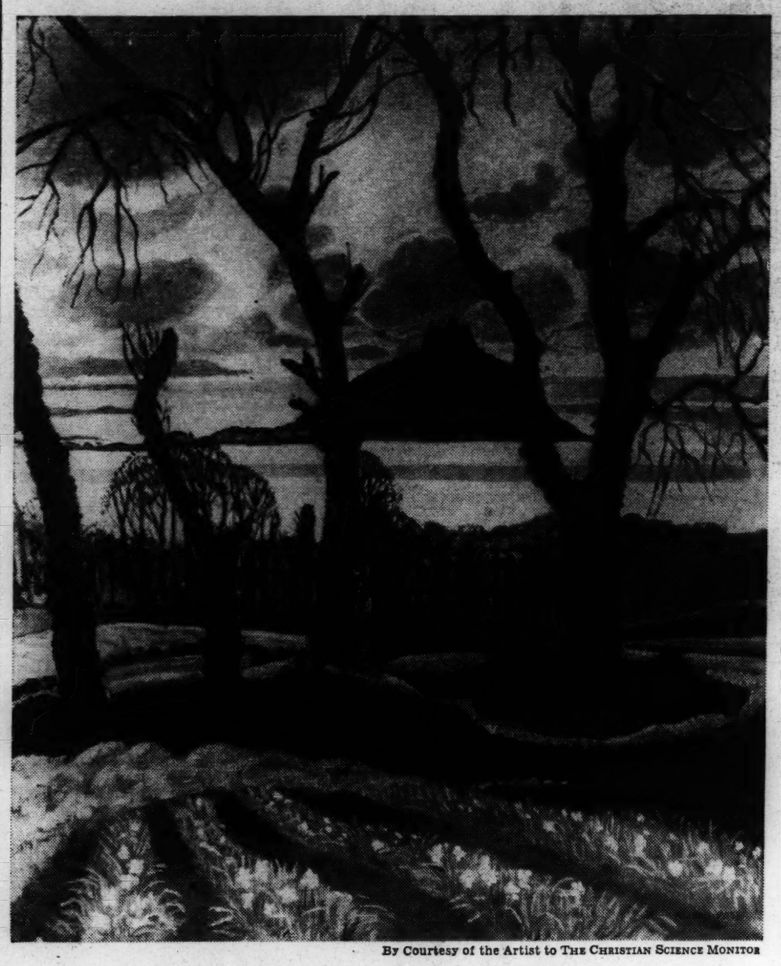

BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT: *A Painting by Alison Rose*

ACROSS Mount's Bay, from the sleepy agricultural town of Penzance, about ten miles east of Land's End, lies Newlyn, one of the several artists' colonies in Cornwall.

The water-front of Newlyn is typical of many a west-country fishing village—small, gaily painted fishing smacks are drawn up on the mud, or anchored in line in the harbor. The coast road skirts the haven wall, and against the iron rail lean idle fishermen waiting for the tide while their nets dry.

The narrow cobbled streets are flanked by low-built whitewashed cottages coated at the foot with shining black tar. Here and there are brightly colored windows, shutters and doors, and one may catch an unexpected glimpse of a courtyard bright with flowers.

On the hill above the close-packed cottages one can look out across St. Michael's Bay with its chapel-capped Mount. This is the site chosen for her house by Miss Alison Rose, whose pictures strongly illustrate the solidity of the Cornish people. It is as though their natures, like their houses, were built of native granite. There is, however, a gentler side to them and one which is very sensitive to beauty. It is this side one seems to see reflected in the sudden intimacy of the sheltered valleys which contrast vividly with the windswept world above them. These Cornish characteristics Miss Rose depicts in her pictures, and her understanding treatment, combined with her individual technique, have contributed largely to her success at the Royal Academy and elsewhere.

## Elkanah Watson Was Canal-Minded

FRANKLIN had talked to him about the needs of canals in America, and Watson's journals show that he studied the French canals closely, even to the point of mapping those of the Loire Valley. The water transport of Holland, its harbors and streams, natural and artificial, fascinated him. He found that one could travel comfortably on canals, three miles an hour, a penny a mile, and cheaper than in any other country. His last word of Holland and the first intimation that he is back in England have to do with canals, what they cost, what they will pay.

Elkanah, in short, had become canal-minded. The prospect enthralled him of shipping cargoes cheaply across the enormous America which lived in his mind long before the Louisiana Purchase. And, as anyone could see from the Duke of Bridgewater's dividends, there was money in it. That union of duty and profit which begets progress possessed the soul of this bold, temporarily strapped, business man. Henceforth to make America canal-minded would be one of his burning passions. Travelers are always returning from Europe on fire to make America this-or-that-minded, especially when there is money in it for the apostle. Probably Elkanah would have taken canals less seriously if the National Bank of France had remained solvent. For that matter, if he had stayed rich, he might have ceased being interesting and significant. . . .

After a wretched passage, the ship made Narragansett Bay October third. Elkanah raced ashore at Warwick Neck, secured a horse and rode into Providence. He had been away more than five years and was so changed that old John Brown did not know him. Neither did his own father when he called upon him in Plymouth a few weeks later. He remained in New England only a short time. The passion to talk canals in high places drove him south, to no less a place than Mount Vernon, where reigned the uncrowned king of America, George Washington, resting after his campaigns. Nathanael Greene gave Elkanah a letter to the chief, and off went the young man by packet to New York on December third. . . .

The voyage to Mount Vernon deserves to be set forth by way of contrast with present schedules—Philadelphia in two hours, Washington in five and a half hours. Elkanah crossed the Hudson in an open ferry to Paulus Hook, and the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers on the ice. He slept at Newark the first night out; the stage-sleigh landed him at Princeton the second night, and at Philadelphia the third. . . .

On the twenty-third, ten days after leaving Philadelphia, and thirteen traveling days after leaving New York, he presented his letters at Mount Vernon, together with two bundles of books for the General from Granville Sharp, the London philanthropist, which Sharp had confided to Watson's care in London.

Elkanah stayed at Mount Vernon "two of the richest days of my life." Washington was the perfect host. Rupert Hughes, in his excellent biography of the great George, refers to Watson's account of his bedside visit from the thoughtful hero. That page from Elkanah's journal is, indeed, a choice bit of Washingtoniana. . . .

On the morrow the two men went deeply into canal schemes. . . . He came away immensely heartened by Washington's interest in canals.

His return to Massachusetts carried him through the wilds of Manhattan on horseback to the Harlem River. "The island," he writes, "appears barren, rocky and broken." Oh, Elkanah, how sadly your powers of prophecy failed you on this ride! Those barren hillsides would some day be worth more than all the canals of mid-America, would catch and hold no inconsiderable portion of the wealth laboriously created in the interior. But not yet! Canals first: then Harlem rents!—From "Native Stock," by ARTHUR POUND. (New York: Macmillan.)

## Bound for Valley View

"TO THE Stile. Valley View." So the wooden arrow directs. It seems charmingly vague, but anyone about can tell you the name of this Nova Scotian valley. The road leading to it is little more than a rough track, but that fact does not deter numerous motors from negotiating the bumpy journey. We, in the farm on the Ridge, watch them as they go: people on foot, buggies with plodding horses, big cars lurching and bouncing in the ruts—all bound for Valley View.

Beyond the farm, a new stile has been provided; probably the old one gradually disintegrated under the weight of successive admiring visitors. The new stile is a magnificent affair, with steps mounting on either side and a platform like a grand-stand on the top. It is the greatest temptation to sit up there and picnic, but the position would be untenable with so many coming and going. So we wander on up the path and, if it is May, linger to look at the blushing silver of the apple blossom in the orchards and sniff its delicious wild-rose fragrance.

The valley is like spread damask in bold pattern and varying shades of green and white and red. There is the intense black-green and purple shadows of the tall spruce trees, the grey-green of orchards, the vivid yellowish green of pasture and young corn. And between these the well tilled patches and long streaks of red earth and the snow of apple blossom.

From the stile you look down across a steep slope of close-cropped grass, low juniper bushes, and a tangle of tiny wild roses presently to be gay with frail, sweet blossoms. You look down over the tree tops of spruce and birch and poplar, far over the apple-tree crowns down to the Gaspereau river winding to the sea, more than half hidden by verdure. It slips along silently under banks lush with grasses and wild flowers, beneath tall trees, losing itself in the shadow here and there, then emerging coyly into the open to reflect the blueness of the sky, and again—brown, dark and mysterious—it hides once more beneath shrub and tanglewood.

From a distance comes the purring drone of a machine spraying the apple trees. You may even catch a glimpse of wavering misty spray, a hose manipulated by a strange-looking hooded figure, and a machine drawn by two strong horses with head and body clothed in draperies to the ground. One might almost imagine them to be the steeds of long-ago crusaders about to enter the lists at a tournament.

In the distance the South Mountain lies in irregular outline, deeply wooded in parts, with broad patches of spruce interspersed with the fresher green of birch and poplar, fading into the blueness of distance. It is, as it were, the back cloth of a stage scene painted with a wealth of artistry to accent the intimacy of those little white, and grey, and reddish homesteads and barns dotted about near the river.

A road winds along the foot of the valley, but so infrequent is the traffic that a passing car seems to create a disturbance. Above is a wonderful expanse of sky, of cloudless blue, and a sun of satisfying warmth. Rock outcrops show here and there at hand, crumbled stone alternating with little wild flowers. The purple of rhododendron is fading, but there is the delicate blue-eyed grass, and further down the slope the bunchberry's snowy whiteness set in its neat fringe of broad leaves.

Noting these small beauties, we think of Evangeline at Grand Pré, of the happy Acadians, of the Micmac Indians—who still live in reservations on the South Mountain—of the apple blossom and of the happy valley.

F. M. R.

## Demütig mit Gott wandeln

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft hat auf die Demut ein neues und erhebendes Licht geworfen. Sie hat sie aus der Klasse rein menschlicher oder lobenswerter Eigenschaften herausgehoben und als etwas Wesentliches für wahren Fortschritt enthüllt. Für viele war es etwas Erfreuliches und Aufklärendes, zu erkennen, daß sich Demut durch geistiges Verständnis als praktische und intelligente Eigenschaft erweist, die dem Sinn nach mit Wahrheit, Ehrlichkeit, Gewissenhaftigkeit, Aufrichtigkeit, innerer Ruhe und Selbstlosigkeit verbündet ist.

In dem enthüllten Verständnis von Schöpfer und Schöpfung wird Gott als das göttliche Prinzip, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe erkannt. Er ist auch der Geist, und wird daher mental und geistig—durch die Ideen, die Ihn ausdrücken—erfaßt. Aus der Schöpfungsgeschichte am Anfang des 1. Buchs Mose erfahren wir, daß der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht ist. Er ist demnach geistig und spiegelt jede Eigenschaft des vollkommenen Wesens Gottes wider. Obgleich die irrende sterbliche Annahme den Anschein erwecken möchte, daß die körperlichen Sinne uns alles übermitteln, was wir vom Sehen, Hören oder Fühlen wissen, bleibt die geistige Wahrheit unantastbar, daß sich die Funktionen des wirklichen Menschen im Gemüt vollziehen, also geistig sind, daß auch seine Bedürfnisse geistig sind und geistig befriedigt werden. Wahre Gesundheit ist daher nicht das Ergebnis der Körperbeschaffenheit, noch ist Intelligenz vom Gehirn abhängig. Gesundheit und Intelligenz sind in Wirklichkeit die Widerspiegelung des allmächtigen, allgegenwärtigen, allwissenden Gemüts, Gottes.

Der Apostel Paulus deutete dies in Athen an, als er von Gott erklärte (Apg. 17, 28): „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir". Und das geistige Verstehen dieser Tatsache heilt von Selbstüberhebung, Anmaßung und der Verherrlichung des begrenzten, materiellen, sterblichen Menschen.

Dies ist auch in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zusammengefaßt, wo Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (S. 263): „Die Sterblichen sind Egoisten. Sie halten sich für unabhängige Arbeiter, für persönliche Schöpfer, ja, sogar für hervorrechtigte Urheber von etwas, was die Gottheit nicht schaffen wollte oder konnte". Gott ist die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer. Der Mensch lebt und handelt, weil er die Widerspiegelung des Eltern-Gemüts, des einzigen Lebens, der Quelle aller Tätigkeit ist. Daher können wir in Wirklichkeit nichts haben, nichts tun und nichts sein, das wir uns als persönliches Verdienst anrechnen können, und wir haben daher keinen Grund, selbstsüchtig oder eitel zu werden. Wissenschaftliche Demut ist durch das Wissen zu finden, daß Gott das All ist, und dadurch, daß man Ihm allein „das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit (Matth. 6, 13) dankbar zuschreibt.

Wahre Demut, Ehrlichkeit und Aufrichtigkeit pflegen, indem man wissenschaftlich Gott, dem Prinzip, alle Ehre gibt, ist ein wesentliches Erfordernis unseres Fortschrittbeweises. Micha, einer der kleinen Propheten, zeigt, daß Demut einer der drei wesentlichen Punkte wahren Lebens ist. Nach einer eindringlichen Frage betreffs äußerlichen Bekennens und des Einhaltens von Bräuchen stellt er klar die wesentlichen Punkte geistigen Fortschritts mit den Worten fest (Micha 6, 8): „Es ist dir gesagt, Mensch, was gut ist und was der Herr von dir fordert, nämlich Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein vor deinem Gott". In "Miscellaneous Writings" macht Mrs. Eddy eine ebenso einschneidende Feststellung (S. 1): „Demut ist der Schrittstein zu einer höheren Erkenntnis der Gottheit".

Die Pflege wahrer Demut hat nie Verlust, sondern stets Fortschritt, Lieblichkeit und Harmonie zur Folge. Auf einer Karte, die vor kurzem den Schülern beim Abgang von einer sehr bekannten Lehranstalt mitgegeben wurde, stand der Satz: „Vergiß nicht, daß einen andern ehren dich selber ehren heißt". Alle, die den Wert wahrer Demut erkennen, besitzen eine geistige Eigenschaft, die sie auf ihrem Wege vom Sinn zur Seele in der Tat weit führen wird.

Für die Befürchtung, daß man durch Demut übersehen oder übergangen werden könne, findet sich in der Bibel weder ein Beleg noch ein Stützpunkt. Das einfache Sprichwort, daß man sich zuerst selbst erniedrigen müsse, ehe man erhöht werden könne, kann oft angewandt werden. Im täglichen Leben und in der Heiligen Schrift finden wir viele Veranschaulichungen dieser geistigen Eigenschaft. Königreiche blieben erhalten, die gerechte Sache wuchs und die gute Absicht wurde gefördert, wenn an der geistigen Eigenschaft demütigen Vertrauens auf Gott anstatt auf menschliche Fähigkeit festgehalten wurde. Mrs. Eddy schreibt, daß der Mensch „nur der demütige Diener des ruhevollen Gemüts ist, mag es dem endlichen Sinn auch anders erscheinen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 119, 120). Wenn einer die göttliche Unterweisung bereitwillig, treu, friedlich und freudig befolgt, ist ihm nicht nur seine Beschäftigung sicher, sondern es wird ihm auch reichlicher Lohn zuteil.

Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, fand unter seinen unmittelbaren Nachfolgern einige, die den wissenschaftlichen Einfluß der Demut auf wahren Fortschritt nicht erkannten. Als sie sich um Rang und Stellung stritten, erhielten sie eine Zurechtweisung, die seither als mustergültige Lehre betreffs der Notwendigkeit der Unterordnung des materiellen Selbst gilt, damit wahrer Fortschritt folgen kann. Jesus nahm ein kleines Kind, stellte es mitten unter sie und hieß diejenigen, die wahre Eigenschaften bekunden wollten, die kindliche Gesinnung der Demut und der Zuversicht nachahmen.

Sehen, daß wir in Wirklichkeit die Kinder des einzigen Vaters sind, heißt uns der Demut befleißigen, die alle Dinge ererbt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

## *Pictures*

CONNEMARA mountains, the colour of plums;
Goldenrod in a vase of Peking glass;
Indian baby asleep by a fountain;
Old men on a park bench talking;
Massine in the wings pirouetting and waiting;
Hush in the stalls when the curtain ascends.
So many things to think about,
So many pictures to paint for friends.

NEIL FITZGERALD

## Walking Humbly With God

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has thrown a new and inspiring light upon the subject of humility, lifting it out of the category of merely human or praiseworthy qualities and revealing it as an essential of true progress. To many it has been a happy and enlightening thing to discern that, through spiritual understanding, humility is found to be a practical and intelligent quality, allied in its meaning with truth, honesty, faithfulness, sincerity, inward quietness, and selflessness.

In the revealed understanding of creator and creation, God is discerned to be divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. He is also Spirit, and is therefore apprehended mentally and spiritually, through the ideas which express Him. In the story of creation, told in the early part of Genesis, we learn that man is made in the image and likeness of God; and so he is spiritual, reflecting every quality of God's perfect nature. Although erring mortal belief would make it appear that the physical senses convey to us all that we know of sight, hearing, or touch, the spiritual truth remains unassailable that the functions of the real man are in Mind, spiritual; and that his needs are spiritual and are met spiritually. True health, therefore, is not the outcome of physique, nor is intelligence consequent upon brain. Health and intelligence are in reality the reflection of the omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Mind, God.

The Apostle Paul, at Athens, indicated this when declaring of God (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." And the spiritual apprehension of this fact brings healing from self-esteem, arrogance, or the glorification of limited, material, mortal man.

This is summarized also in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 263): "Mortals are egotists. They believe themselves to be independent workers, personal authors, and even privileged originators of something which Deity would not or could not create." God is the only cause and creator. Man lives and acts because he is the reflection of the parent Mind, the only Life, the source of all activity. Therefore, in reality, we can have nothing, do nothing, be nothing for which we can take personal credit, and have therefore no reason to become egotistical or vain. Scientific humility is found in knowing God as All, and gratefully ascribing to Him alone "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever" (Matthew 6:13).

To cultivate true humility, honesty, and sincerity, scientifically giving all glory to God, Principle, is essential in our demonstration of progress. Micah, one of the minor prophets, shows humbleness to be one of the three essentials to true living. After a searching question regarding outward profession and the observance of rites, he plainly states the essentials to spiritual progress, saying (Micah 6:8), "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy makes an equally incisive statement (p. 1): "Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity."

Nothing is ever lost by cultivating true humility; but progress, sweetness, and harmony are always gained. Recently a card, given to pupils upon their leaving a certain well-known educational institution, bore the sentence, "Remember, that to honour another, is to honour yourself." Men and women discerning the value of true humility are possessors of a spiritual quality which will indeed carry them far on the journey from sense to Soul.

The fear that by being humble one may be overlooked or overridden, finds neither authority nor support in the Bible. The homely adage regarding the need to go down before one can go up is often practical. In daily living, and in the Scriptures, illustrations of this spiritual quality abound. Kingdoms have been retained; the righteous cause has grown, and the good purpose advanced, when the spiritual quality of humble confidence in God instead of in human ability has been maintained. Mrs. Eddy says that man "is but the humble servant of the restful Mind, though it seems otherwise to finite sense" (Science and Health, pp. 119, 120). When one follows divine instruction with alacrity, fidelity, peacefulness, and joy, not only is one's employment assured, but generous recompense also becomes his portion.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, found among his immediate followers some who failed to discern the scientific bearing of meekness upon true progress. When disputing together regarding place and position, they met a reproof which has come down the years as classic instruction concerning the need for the submergence of the material self, that true progress may follow. Taking a little child, Jesus placed him in their midst and bade those who would manifest true qualities copy the childlike spirit of meekness and confidence.

To see ourselves as in reality the children of the only Father is to put ourselves in the way of that meekness which inherits all things.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Further Schooling—As a Help to the 'Adult Minor'

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Education for the Junior Worker Who Had to Leave School

### Thrust Into Workaday World Before He Is 'of Age,' He May in Some Cities Go to Continuation School

**Saving Our Schools**
Thirty-second of 52 Articles

By Edyth Sage Armstrong

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

San Francisco

Today, more than ever before, states and cities are confronted with the urgent need for educational programs for those young people who, for economic or family reasons, have been thrust into the business world before they are "of age."

These young people need not only the sustaining and enriching experience of further general education but also special training in jobs at which they are attempting to earn a living.

If they are employed even on part-time jobs they cannot maintain the regular hours of the ordinary secondary school. On the other hand, some who are employed for a short time lose their positions but are unwilling to return and pick up the broken threads of their regular high school training.

**On a Part-Time Basis**

It is for this great group of American youth that the Continuation or part-time school program has been developed in many states. In all communities where groups interested in the progress of youth have been alert to this need, the Continuation program has been adopted with increasing benefit to the young people who come within its scope.

Wisconsin, New York and California have been outstanding in their state regulations and laws furthering the educational training of minors. At present the New York law provides for continuation training up to 17 years of age, and trade training after that. The California law provides that every junior worker between the ages of 16 and 18 (not a high school graduate) must attend school at least four hours a week, if employed. Four hours is not much, but, as Dr. Frank Crane, well-known columnist writes: "Four hours of interested teaching and learning are a big influence in young life."

For the minor between the ages of 14 and 18, who may have left school for some justifiable reason, but who is not employed regularly, the California law further requires at least three hours of schooling daily, a provision which, in San Francisco, has been automatically raised to four hours.

**Special Schools And Special Workers**

The problem of taking care of this great body of young people, most of them employed part-time, some of them not fitted to progress in the regular secondary school program, has called for special schools with a special administrative policy. The principals and faculty of such schools must of necessity be a group of alert, consecrated socially-minded workers. It is their function to counsel and advise students in need of help, to lift their vision, to start them on broadening paths, to direct their employment, their education and their social problems.

All teachers in the Continuation School automatically become "coordinators." They teach a part of each day, and spend the rest of their hours in visiting homes of problem students, contacting employers and explaining the law to them, interviewing the social agencies connected with their boys and girls. Each teacher strives in every way to study the needs of the individual student and to work out those needs with the individual.

Briefly, the objectives of continuation education may be said to include guidance, training, placement and follow-up of persons from 16 to 18 years of age, not enrolled in a regular full-time secondary school. Guidance includes counseling and advising of students in many fields other than their education. Training is undertaken according to the definite needs of each individual. This is a most important specification and the one which makes it possible to work with the individual as a unit.

**Preparation For Placement**

Placement in a profitable business position follows as the result of preparation. This work includes not only the careful selection of applicants for the available jobs, but also the constant search for suitable additional jobs in which worthy young people can be placed. The final criterion of the effectiveness of the Continuation school program is the degree to which pupils are enabled to fit into occupational and social life.

Because of the age qualifications of the students of these schools, their program is essentially a secondary or high school presentation, but by virtue of the employed status of many of its youth, it becomes essentially a phase of adult education. It is the first rung in the ladder of adult education, because when young people have once entered upon employment and self-support, they have passed that most significant barrier, from an educational standpoint, separating childhood and adulthood. In view of the adult character of the needs of the student in the part-time school there is no excuse for offering a curriculum which is simply "more of the same" type of program offered by the regular high school. For this reason the unique program of the Continuation School is its most outstanding characteristic, and its most progressive contribution.

The first development is individual instruction. The law requires that the needs of every student be met. Students come and go as they please, or rather as their jobs permit, so long as they put in the required number of hours. Each student works on his or her own project. Work may be done in school or at home. Extra work for which credit is given may be handed in. Students may take advantage of a complete academic or commercial training. They may take home economics with all its branches, civil service, printing, journalism, carpentry and woodwork, public speaking, dramatics.

**Longer Periods**

Unlike the schedule of the regular secondary school, where short periods of 40 or 50 minutes are devoted to each subject, each period at the Continuation School is two hours. This gives opportunity for training in concentration and application. All successful industries and businesses are based on long periods of concentration. These young people must be prepared to adapt themselves to this phase of their new life.

Aiming at social adaptation as well as industrial adaptation, the Continuation School supplements its study program in many communities by an inclusive activity program. One of the outstanding developments along this line is found in the San Francisco Continuation School. Here, under the leadership of Harry A. Hansell, the principal, the annual enrollment has reached 4500, of which about 50 per cent are over 18 years of age and attend voluntarily. With this very large group of young people, Mr. Hansell and his staff of teachers have promoted a broad citizenship program to tie in with the subjects which they are studying.

**Developing Social Consciousness**

Through an active Student Body Association, school dances are offered as well as an opportunity for free instruction in dancing. Clubs in athletics, journalism, dramatics, music and debating all open up additional credits to those who participate. "To develop a social consciousness which will vitalize daily work, build character, teach by doing and train in citizenship, is the aim of our activity or extra-curricular program," declared Mr. Hansell in an interview.

The splendid response to these ideals is expressed in the monthly school newspaper and the annual magazine. One glimpse at these publications, entirely prepared and printed by the students themselves, presents a picture of their active, happy useful progress. Here are found the records of the many outstanding positions and honors awarded to school members and graduates. These tangible evidences of appreciation of the work of the Continuation School are definite proof that young people are "finding their place in the sun" even though they are forced to part-time employment, or are handicapped in some other way.

**Overcoming Handicaps**

In California individual work in lip-reading and the training of the blind has developed as a part of the Continuation program. One youth, who from childhood had entirely depended upon sounds to guide him, today has become an expert typist, taking first prize in a state-wide contest, and has also made great progress in public speaking.

To many a junior who has found it necessary to turn his back upon his high school hopes, the progressive, helpful program of the Continuation School has indeed been as one of their own publications puts it, "A Golden Highway spanning the Gate of Opportunity to a happy and useful life."

Tomorrow's article will run in the news column.

## Modern School Buildings Studied in London Exhibit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Photographs, models, and plans of the world's finest and most modern school buildings provided many ideas for educators at the Royal Institute of British Architects Modern Schools Exhibition held here recently.

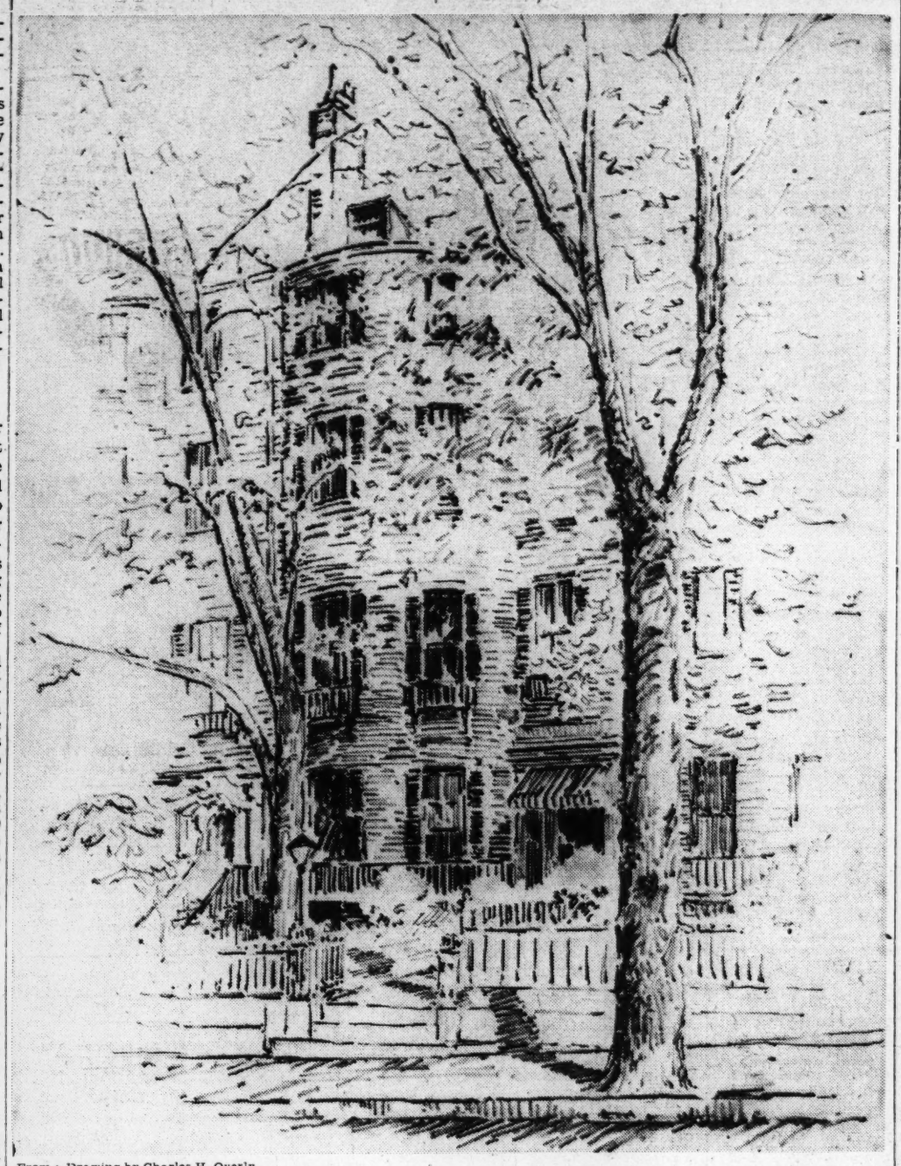
But the purpose of the exhibition, as Prof. John Hilton, well-known statistician and broadcaster, pointed out in opening it, was not to save local educational authorities the trouble of thinking for themselves, but to show that the work of designing schools was becoming more and more a specialized job, requiring particular knowledge. The duty of local authorities, he said, was to appoint architects qualified to design on the lines which the exhibition showed—not to copy any exhibited design whole.

Examples of schools built to meet various requirements were included from Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, U. S. A., and several other countries.

One section demonstrated the advances that have been made in the last few years in the standard of school accommodation. Following the recommendations of the Committee of the Ten Year Plan for Children in 1935, and the provisions of the Education Act of 1936, the standard of present-day school planning in Great Britain is very high; but the percentage of obsolete schools of the nineteenth-century "barrack" type is still large, and many even of the more recent schools, designed before the new standards were laid down, do not quite reach those standards.

As yet no schools have actually been built under the new Government specifications, but when they do begin to appear, even greater improvement in new and rebuilt schools than has been evident in the past few years is expected by the framers of the specifications and by the Committee of the Ten Year Plan.

The exhibition is to tour the provincial centers after the London showing, and bookings have already been made up to the fall of 1938. The greater part of the display will appear as a section of the News Chronicle Schools Exhibition, which opens at Dorland Hall, Regent Street, London, on Dec. 20.



From a Drawing by Charles H. Overly

**The Boston Center for Adult Education, an Interesting Project Now in Its Fourth Year. It Carries On in This Dignified and Comfortable Old House, on Boston's Beacon Hill.**

## The Boston Center for Adult Education

### Its Aim to Help People Enrich Their Thinking

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In the congenial atmosphere of the former residence of Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray, on Beacon Hill, the Boston Center for Adult Education opened recently for its fourth season.

Once inside its doors, the first impression is, that if this is an education center, it is different. Here, no cheerless classrooms with rows of rigid benches meet the eye. This original enterprise is carried on in a pervasive atmosphere of cheerfulness and the mellowing warmth of crackling logs in the fireplaces which are found in almost all the rooms of the spacious home.

Under the inspiration of Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, and noted educator, the Center is fulfilling its purpose "to develop the critical faculties and to fit people for co-operation in a free spirit."

The Boston Center has brought together a cosmopolitan group of some 900 men and women from 47 states and all walks of life. While there are no vocational courses offered, most vocations are represented. Side by side may be found a stenographer and a cashier, an elevator man and an executive, all intent on mastering the intricacies of conversational French, Russian, or Italian. In pursuit of cultural values, these alert and eager folk are finding satisfaction through self-expression in the creative arts or new interests in social, literary, musical or scientific fields.

**Individual Growth**

Emphasis is laid on the importance of individual cultural growth throughout the work of the Center. To achieve the greatest degree of informality and freedom the conventional trappings of academic procedures have been dispensed with. Here are members organized in groups rather than classes filled with pupils. The groups meet with leaders rather than under teachers or instructors. While the distinction is subtle it is designed to stimulate a mutual sharing of the intellectual equipment of vigorous mentalities and to promote the give and take which characterizes co-operation among men of good will.

No credits, diplomas, or certificates are granted and work is not done toward a degree. Only the personal satisfaction of a continuing education is the reward of those who attend.

Groups are limited to from 10 to 15 depending on the subject. If the subject matter is amenable to treatment by the discussion method, this sets the stage for the freest expression of adult education. If the group is engaged in language study, or practice in speech, or training in drawing or painting, the small number permits each of its members to receive the individual attention which alone permits rapid progress along those lines.

**Student Takes The Initiative**

There has been no attempt to direct those who come to the Center into any particular line of study nor has there been any selection of members for specific groups. Each makes his own choice and applicants are admitted in order of application until the group is filled. Fees covering about two-thirds of the total cost of operation are charged. Contributions from interested friends and public-spirited citizens defray the balance and supply a very small number of scholarships for those unable to pay the modest fees.

Over 60 groups are organized in over 40 courses covering a wide range of subjects including arts and sciences, modern languages and contemporary problems of government and economics. An interesting feature is the series of "Public Conversations," held once a month, at which three persons who are eminent in their particular field discuss informally a chosen topic. By coincidence, during the past year the Supreme Court issue and the new Russian Constitution appeared on the program the same week each was publicized in the press.

"There is a significant trend in the present enrollment toward courses dealing with current events and international affairs," said Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director of the Center. "This is a shift from the larger interest formerly shown in courses offering opportunity for self-expression or self-improvement."

Whereas enrollment of school children in greater Boston has declined at the rate of 2000 a year for the past three years, the enrollment of adults in organized educational institutions, on the contrary, has increased at the same proportionate rate. Dr. Mather attributes this increase to the adult's realization that he lives in a dynamic world; that he must equip himself for constant change and the enlarged responsibilities which are being thrust upon him in large areas of personal living.

"The future of democracy as a political system depends on the rapidity with which the voter can be truly educated to exercise his power of self-government," declared Dr. Mather. "He must be aware of the economic and social forces that are at work around him. He must understand his relation to his fellow man, the inter-relation of city with state, and of nation with nation so that he may participate in forming the community policies upon which international policies must depend."

Today a staff of 30 group leaders includes teachers and educators who are prominent in leading eastern universities. Understanding something of the social value of adult education these men and women willingly contribute part of their services for the good of mankind.

**Similar Projects Nearby**

Already two similar projects have been launched in Andover and in Concord, Massachusetts. In the opinion of Dr. Mather, the record "justifies the belief that this type of adult education bids fair to realize the high aims of equipping the citizens of our democracy for the heavy responsibilities of citizenship and of providing for them an eagerly welcomed environment in which personal development along intellectual, spiritual and esthetic lines may continue throughout one's entire lifetime beyond the years spent in school and college."

C. H. O.

## Women's College at Melbourne University

### Newly Established and Affords Girls the Advantage of Community Living

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Melbourne, Victoria

With the establishment of a Women's College in the University of Melbourne another forward step has been taken in the progress of educational opportunity for women. As it is not possible at present to complete the whole plan of the ambitious building project, the first wing of the college has been built and named the "Georgina Sweet Wing." The name is a tribute to the interest and great help given by Dr. Georgina Sweet, who is well known abroad as well as in Australia as president of the women's committee of the Pan-Pacific Association, and for her scientific work.

The first principal of the college is Miss Susie Williams, M. A. After graduating Master of Arts at Melbourne University Miss Williams studied for four years at Newnham College, Cambridge, and was later principal of the Women's College in the University of Sydney, Australia.

The college system has been established in the University of Melbourne for 60 years, being founded mainly on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge though differing somewhat in character from the English universities.

**Lecturers Of Their Own**

A women's hostel has been in existence at the Melbourne University for many years. It was established mainly through the generosity of Janet Lady Clarke and is named Janet Clarke Hall. From this residence which is in the grounds of Trinity College the women students attend the various lectures of the university. With the establishment of the Women's College the students will have all the advantages of the university while having a separate college with their own special lecturers, and the added advantage of community life—almost an essential in modern education.

One enters the fine building with a feeling of pride in this tangible evidence of another achievement of women in the educational world.

In 1883 the warden of Trinity College, Melbourne, Dr. Alexander Leeper, opened for the first time the lectures of the college to women students, and in 1886 provided the first residence for them. In 1890 the Janet Clarke Hall was built and now in 1937 has been achieved an independent institution—an undenominational residential college for women.

**A Clean, Fresh Slate**

The students each have a study and bedroom combined. The furniture and fittings are on simple modern lines, comfortable and pleasant and very suitable for the purpose. Wandering through the somewhat battered studies of an old established college one can visualize the students who have lived within its walls, the ambitious, the dreamers, the workers, the slackers. In this new college with its modern appointments, roomy cupboards, and a place for everything, one sees few signs of the individuality of the students already in residence; but in one room a silent practicing piano bears mute evidence of the aspirations of the student, and her consideration for the feelings of others not musically inclined.

Looking across the grounds to the stately old buildings of the University of Melbourne one feels that the Women's College, when it, too, has felt the mellowing of the years will have a history which will inspire future women of the state with pride and reverence.

"Argus," Melbourne

**Miss Susie Williams, Principal of the New Women's College of the University of Melbourne, With a Group of Students, Standing in the Entrance of the College**

## Languages Are Useful!

**Our Youth Round Table**
Meets Every Tuesday

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Our first speaker gives us a glimpse of the U. S. S. R. as seen by her on a brief holiday.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

I wonder whether any readers have spent a holiday in the U. S. S. R. and enjoyed it as much as I did mine?

One Saturday early in the summer I sailed from London Bridge in the Andrei Zhaanov, one of the 4000-ton Soviet steamers. They are small but comfortable boats, and passengers are free to go almost anywhere on the ship, even to that fascinating and mostly forbidden spot, the bridge. We ate Russian food, studied the map, learned a few words of Russian, and in the evening danced till the lounge closed, and then on the top deck, under the flying sparks from the funnel. The crew came by invitation and danced with us, and one evening they gave us a concert with balalaikas and guitars in their own quarters.

On Wednesday night we sailed slowly up the Gulf of Finland and docked at Leningrad, in the great timber yard that provides the first scent and impression of Russia.

Leningrad is a city of bridges and palaces, magnificently built but enduring an appalling climate in winter. We spent a short time with the fair-haired, blue-eyed people there, and then went by night train to Moscow. In the morning, on the train, we had an entertaining breakfast party with three members of the Red Army, a Russian engineer and a chemist. A few phrases of Russian, a little German, a little English, and a greater deal of friendliness and laughter made us get along splendidly.

In Moscow we visited various places, and went to opera and ballet. We saw the beautifully furnished and equipped House of Pioneers, but when no children were there; and, more impressive, though less decorative, was the Railway Workers' Club, which we visited unexpectedly one evening, and where we found the freedom and enjoyment and enthusiasm for which most of us had been looking. There was a class learning English, an elementary brass band, a women's chorus, a rehearsal in Russian of a Moliere comedy—and the acting was plainly excellent — some vigorous country dancing which we could have watched all evening, and solo singing which was well up to concert standard. In the success or failure of the Russian experiment, the educational achievements of the country may well be a determining factor.

Moscow is the hub of Russia, and you find yourself guessing, probably quite accurately, which are Muscovites and which from the south, from Georgia and Turkestan and the Don. Moscow is being rebuilt and in the clear, vigorous air you get a feeling of exhilaration and optimism. There is certainly movement, and where there is movement there may also be progress.

I came home in another Soviet ship, with a delegation of Spaniards—and how I regretted not knowing Spanish. But we managed with French and I regret to recall what very bad French it was. But though there were Canadians and Finns, Russians, English, Spanish and Germans aboard, there was no Frenchman to hear us!

I must apologize for the inordinate length of this letter, especially in view of the chairman's remarks on this very subject.

(Miss) M. A.

**From an Old Mining Town**

Colorado

Fellow Round Tablers:

I was fortunate enough to obtain summer employment on a survey party with headquarters at Leadville, Colo. I found this old mining town—once termed the "wildest" city in the United States—a most romantic place in which to live. Once it was the chief mining district of Colorado, a booming, thriving city, whose population jumped from 1200 to 45,000 in the first six months of 1879! Then every miner packed a gun (mostly to celebrate and squander his week's earnings in the gambling houses and saloons which frequented every block). But what did they care—the hills seemed full of gold.

One can only realize the activity by seeing the maze of old dumps which surround the town. From the "Johnny," one of the few that are still producing, miners have taken out over $50,000,000. California Gulch where gold was first discovered in 1860 is still being dredged. Fryer Hill, within a few blocks of town, yielded $150,000,000 in a decade, and in one day the "Robert E. Lee" shipped $118,000 in silver ore.

Today with 4000 people living in the same old frame houses, the district is undergoing a temporary mining boom. Once again miners tread the old wooden sidewalks where mine skeletons of old mills are left, and where mines are fast rotting away with their shafts filled with water.

Living at an altitude of 10,190, one notices the apparent barrenness due to a lack of any deciduous trees, plants or vegetables. However, this is amply overcome by awe-inspiring mountains covered with thousands of wild flowers. Even on top of Mt. Elbert and Massive, second and third highest peaks in the United States, delicate flowers exist.

Yet even in such a romantic place is to be found an overabundance of evil, an apathy and slovenliness that many seem unable to overcome. Can it be that they are half asleep dreaming of the days when gold was poured on bar and fortunes were made and then lost in a night?

(Mr.) R. A. B.

**Thanks to the Pen-Scratchers**

Canada

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

It is such a pleasure to look at the letters sent in to the Round Table every Tuesday. I have been intending to write and express my thanks to the many "pen-scratchers" who contribute to the "Table."

About five years ago I started to correspond with a few girls who wrote letters to the Mail Bag and I still write to them. Most of them are across the seas and in lands so interesting to hear about that we never run out of topics to discuss. It is much nicer to get first-hand information about other countries and people than to read about it in books. Don't get me wrong, now I love to read books and learn in that way about our brothers and sisters all over the world but a letter from a foreign country seems more intimate and so much for one's own pleasure that I am glad to see a letter in my mail with a foreign stamp.

Indeed, I have much to thank the Monitor for. It has given me friends all over the world and has helped me to understand the world and its strange doings far better.

As our Round Tabler from Nebraska so ably expresses it: "Some of us cannot actually travel, but nevertheless can learn much of other countries and their customs. There are a number of mediums. The best and most accessible is by the way of books." It is easy to travel around the world with books and travel booklets. I would add letters from pen pals in distant lands to that list. And what better way to learn about your own locality than to answer questions put to you by people seeking to know more about your fair country?

This is an example. I was asked by one of my pen pals not very long ago how many Indians we had roaming around here. I really didn't know, so I had to go to the library and find out. In that way I learned quite a lot about our Indian Reservations and the habits of the present-day Indians.

(Mrs.) K. E. B.

Mrs. K. E. B. brings out a point to which we should like to add a "Hear, Hear!" How about each of us learning this winter something interesting about our own locality. We may not all have Indian reservations, but we all have local fields of interest we never touched before. It seems such a simple way of broadening our outlooks. It is like spading up an adjoining patch to add area to next year's garden. And we continue to say: We are all for further correspondence among Round Tablers.

Cheerio! . . . Chairman

**When You Write to Each Other**

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

## Individualized Study Stanford's New Plan

Stanford University, Calif.

A program enabling students of high ability to organize their Upper Division and graduate work as a single unit without regard to the requirements for an A. B. degree was inaugurated here with the opening of the autumn quarter.

A new division of the University has been created, to be called the University Division. Students who come to Stanford with two years of advanced standing and the equivalent of a Stanford B average in scholarship, or who make a B average here in their freshman year, may enroll in the University Division as long as they maintain a B average.

Such students will not have to meet the established Lower Division requirements and they will not be candidates for the A. B. degree, but may formulate individual plans of study under the guidance of the faculty that will lead directly to advanced and professional degrees.

Under the changed requirements, provision has also been made which permits those applicants for admission to the Upper Division who present scholastic records equivalent to a B average on the Stanford scale, to proceed without having to fulfill the substantial equivalent of Stanford's Lower Division requirements if they have completed the requirements of the first two years of undergraduate work established by the institutions from which they come.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# Safety Seminar Urges Publicity As Preventative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Increasing importance of newspapers in helping to educate the American public to higher concepts of safety was indicated here yesterday by a seminar at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in which reporters, editorial writers and managing editors from publications in 50 cities throughout the nation are participating this week.

Presented for five days by the C. I. T. (Commercial Investment Trust Corporation) Safety Foundation, the seminar involves scholarships providing traveling expenses, meals and hotel rooms to the visiting newspaper men. Approximately 60 persons attended the first session.

Invitations to attend the meetings were extended to selected newspaper men in cities within the population group of 100,000 to 500,000.

Foundation officials said the meeting this year was an outgrowth of activities begun in 1936 and which resulted in annual awards totaling $10,000, part of which were established for newspaper workers, for the promotion of safety measures. The awards for newspaper men were extended again to 1937.

Under the supervision of Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard University bureau of street traffic research, more than a dozen speakers will address the seminar. The program is intended to develop the educational phases of a newspaper's safety work and to indicate the need for greater attention to safety measures.

Only four days of the program, however, will be devoted to lectures and discussion, with the fifth day given to field observation of progress in traffic facilities in New York city and the metropolitan area, including new bridges, tunnels, elevated structures and highways.

John W. Marr, vice-president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation and director of the C. I. T. Safety Foundation, said the seminar represented the first attempts to assemble a large number of newspapermen from throughout the country for a conference devoted entirely to safety problems and a study of safety programs from the newspaper point of view.

The C. I. T. Safety Foundation was established in May, 1936, by the C. I. T. Corporation, the business of which consists largely of financing retail purchasers of automobiles.

Initial 1936 awards to newspapermen by the foundation included prizes to Howard F. Wentworth of the Washington Post for reportorial work, and to W. Earl Hall of the Mason City, Iowa, Globe Gazette for an editorial. George White of the Tampa, Fla., Tribune and Richard McCue of the Long Island, N. Y., Daily Press received first awards for cartoons and photographs, respectively.

## Communist Rally Banned

SEATTLE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mayor John F. Dore announced Nov. 6 that he would use police, if necessary, to keep Communists from holding an Armistice eve meeting in the civic auditorium despite the existence of an alleged rental agreement for that date.

# *Arctic Air Route Network Predicted by Stefansson*

News in Aviation

Pointing to the indispensability of the airplane as already proven in the Arctic regions, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, noted expyorer, predicts that the northern regions untimately will be criss-crossed with established air transport routes between continents.

Asking his interviewer if he knew that Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean, just immediately northwest of Bering Strait, was halfway between Washington and Manila, Mr. Stefansson said the Russians already realized the value of the Arctic route between Europe and America.

Mildly indignant over the garbled information that has been circulated about the "dangers" of air operation in the north, Mr. Stefansson, in an interview reported by the Associated Press, proceeded to clear up some misconceptions.

### Not So Much Snow

The explorer said there was no permanent snow on any Arctic land except in the mountains, and there was permanent snow in the mountains of the tropics, he said. While Ft. Yukon has recorded a temperature of 68 below zero, 67 below has been reported from Riverside, Wyo.

Summers in the Arctic, the explorer stated, are not necessarily cold. The weather bureau has recorded 100 in the shade at Ft. Yukon. The worst conditions in the world for flying, he said, are in the northern third of the north temperate zone. If conditions in the Arctic are not perfect, they are far better than those in the United States.

Qualifications of the far north for flight routes he outlined as follows: the relative shortness of the distances over the top of the world; the perpetual sunlight of the polar summer; the ease of landing on ice floes in case of emergency, and, for dirigible operation, the absence of intermittent sunlight and darkness playing with the pressure in gas cells. "Icing up" of wings and propellors does not occur in the Arctic, where the air is so dry that snow cannot stick.

### Plane as a Freighter

Calling flying a luxury in the temperate zones but a necessity in the north, Mr. Stefansson told how a half million Canadians use the airplane for freighting. Air travel between Fairbanks and Nome, for instance, is only a third as expensive as dog team, yet it takes only five hours by air as compared with four to six weeks on the ground. In northwest Siberia, he said, the ties and rails for a 100-mile railroad 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle between Dudinka and Norilsk were freighted by air.

### Italian Aviation Situation

Outside of commercial airline flying, civilian flying is virtually nonexistent in Fascist Italy, where the military regime has taken over almost all flying activity.

The heavy campaign for training in military flying promoted by Premier Mussolini has brought virtually all fliers into the military services. Training for these military services has had its results, for whereas 400 young pilots were received into the service in 1935, 800 were received last year. In addition there were 1400 students seeking their first licenses to fly "solo."

Today Italy could count 10,000 first line pilots, the Associated Press says. About 40 per cent of those are in active military duty. The remainder are on the military reserve list and of these, hundreds are operating Italy's 22,000 miles of commercial air lines. Recruiting machinery has been set in motion, however, by Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Under Secretary of War, to increase the aviation services to 7670 officers and 12,647 non-commissioned officers by 1941.

A force of 50,000 observers, radio operators, mechanics and ground crew soldiers is now on call, and this number will be increased under the Italian Government recruiting plan. Italy has about 3000 first class fighting airplanes available, it is estimated by foreign military observers. A thousand more planes are available in the categories of training or miscellaneous craft. The number of commercial and privately owned planes is relatively negligible, there being only 375 registered, of which only 64 are individually owned. Many of the 64 individually owned ships are operated by active or reserve officers.

### Spurs to Buying

Italy offers several types of inducements to increase its air forces. A design competition has been sponsored by the Air Ministry for an aerial runabout type of machine manufactured by government aid. The government also will pay half the purchase price of one of the tourist type planes and allow the pilot to buy tax-free fuel. Forty branch offices of the Royal National Aeronautical Union are open to citizens wanting to learn to fly.

But Italy depends most upon her conscription laws to increase her air force. The Government starts selective training for aviation duty among boys as early as eight years. They begin with modeling and pass to larger types where aerodynamic perfection is stressed. By the time pre-military age is reached the Government knows which students are good candidates. A half dozen glider schools also give training to boys of the Fascist youth movement.

### Flying Brevities

Transcontinental and Western Air announces, effective on Nov. 8, a special 15-day-limit round-trip winter excursion fare, which in some cases is comparable to transcontinental luxury train fare. The fare, which must be used either on Saturday or Monday, amounts to $224.92 for the round trip New York-Los Angeles air fare as compared with $226.50 for railroad plus sleeper fare. New York-San Francisco air fare is the same while round trip rail fare is $229.20. These fares, which represent a discount of 25 per cent from regular one-way fares, are exclusively TWA rates and do not apply to interline tickets.

Inauguration of regular transatlantic air service between Canada and the United Kingdom "will not be delayed long," S. J. Hungerford, president of the Canadian National Railways, predicted as he returned from a six-week tour of Europe.

Basing its statement upon official figures released by the Bureau of Air Commerce, American Airlines estimates that it transported 31.7 per cent of all air line passengers in the United States during the first six months of 1937 and flew 30.14 per cent of all passenger miles for the industry, C. R. Smith, president of the line, announces.

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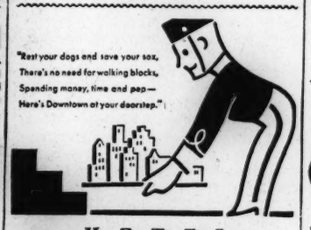
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## To Our Readers

*Travel Advertisers welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize railway and steamship lines advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.*

# Pittsburgh Ranked Number 1 Gridiron Eleven of Country

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Pittsburgh's football powerhouse, triumphant in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day and seemingly ambitious to try it again, displaced the University of California today as the nation's No. 1 team.

The combination of Pitt's emphatic victory over Notre Dame and California's scoreless tie with Washington helped bring about the biggest shakeup so far in the national gridiron ranking poll conducted by the Associated Press.

Pittsburgh collected a majority of the first-place ballots, 31½ out of 55, and piled up a decisive margin on points, while California dropped to second place after leading the procession for three weeks. Alabama received more first-place votes than California in this week's balloting but was not supported strongly enough otherwise to avoid dropping a notch to third place.

The marked swing of football's balance of power to the northeast, with five teams from this section in the "first 10," is indicated by the following tabulation:

| First Ten | Points |
|---|---|
| 1—Pittsburgh (31½) | 509½ |
| 2—California (9) | 449 |
| 3—Alabama (13) | 422 |
| 4—Fordham (1½) | 387½ |
| 5—Dartmouth | 253 |
| 6—Yale | 215 |
| 7—Santa Clara | 166 |
| 8—Duke | 159 |
| 9—Villanova | 82 |
| 10—Minnesota | 61 |

(First places bracketed; points scored 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1)

Second Ten—11. Nebraska, 55; 12. Louisiana State, 52; 13. Baylor, 43; 14. Auburn, 30; 15. Rice, 29; 16. Colorado University, 23; 17. Indiana, 13; 18. Notre Dame, 12; 19. Holy Cross, 7; 20. Arkansas, 6.

Minnesota, traveling a surprisingly zig-zag course, bounced back into the first 10 after one week's absence. Duke and Villanova also moved into the select circle, as the experts filled gaps left by Baylor, Nebraska and Ohio State. Baylor skidded from fourth place to 13th after its first defeat.

Nebraska's ranking at No. 11, a notch below Minnesota, marks one of this week's inconsistencies. Even though the Cornhuskers lost some prestige in barely tying Kansas the fact remains they beat Minnesota, which rallied voting support by trouncing Iowa.

Only two of the top 10, Alabama and Santa Clara, have records clear of either tie or defeat. Seven others have nothing worse than a tie on their slates, including the now famous and third successive deadlock between Pitt and Fordham. Minnesota has been defeated twice.

The ranking list, as a barometer on what may happen to the leaders this Saturday, indicates Pitt a heavy favorite over Nebraska, Notre Dame the choice over Army, and Louisiana State the likely winner over unpredictable Auburn.

Dartmouth and Duke meet unranked but highly-geared sectional rivals, Cornell and North Carolina. California meets Oregon, Alabama tackles Georgia Tech, Santa Clara encounters St. Mary's (on Sunday), Yale entertains Princeton, Minnesota meets Northwestern and Villanova opposes Boston University.

## Redskins Leading Pros in Passing

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—With the Washington Redskins in the lead the National League pro football teams are ahead of last season's forward passing mark. In addition three teams, the Redskins, the Chicago Cardinals and the Green Bay Packers have completed more than 42 per cent of their aerials.

Washington has completed 69 passes in 158 attempts for 43 per cent while the Cardinals' record shows a completion percentage of 42.8. The Packers are a bit behind at 42.3 per cent.

The New York Giants, division leaders in the East, may establish a new defensive record this season. The Maramen have yielded 30 points and 979 yards in seven games. Opponents have averaged only 139 yards per game and if the New Yorkers can maintain this average they will end the season with only 1529 yards or less gained against them. The league record is 1578 yards made by the Cardinals in 1934.

Green Bay continues to lead in ground gaining and scoring with 2377 yards and 177 points. Pittsburgh and Detroit are second and third in ground gaining with 2001 and 1942 yards and Detroit and Washington are second and third in scoring with 147 and 103 points respectively.

## Warner Proposes Change in Rules Against Defense

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Pop Warner, the master offensive strategist of college football, is ready for a rules committee move that will strip the defense of the edge he believes it holds over the attack in the modern game.

When the veteran coach of Temple got up at the meeting of the Football Writers Association yesterday and pleaded for rules changes to eliminate scoreless ties and raise scoring figures, the coaches and writers were listening to a man who has been a leader in building football attacks.

Since the turn of the century Pop has been an outstanding football figure; coach of the fabulous Jim Thorpe and Ernie Nevers, father of the Warner double wingback (or, as Pop calls it, two wingback) system, originator of a dozen plays that have stood the test of time.

"The defense has advanced this year to a much greater extent than the offense," said Warner. "This is due not only to the more general use of a five-man defensive line but to the many variations which an offensive team is up against."

The thought that his own Temple team has played three scoreless ties probably was in Warner's mind when he offered three suggestions to help the offense: (1) Legislation to compel the defense to keep six men on the line of scrimmage; (2) Adoption of the professional rule permitting forward passing from any point behind the scrimmage line (instead of the present five-yard limit); and (3) Restore the goal posts to the goal line.

Lou Little, Columbia coach and chairman of the rules committee of the American Football Coaches' Association, backed up Warner's views, and suggested a solution of current offensive problems: The abandonment of the huddle system of signal calling in favor of the old fashioned quarterback method.

"The offense could then vary its strategy to take advantage of the defensive lineup," Little pointed out. "But if it isn't effective, there's not much doubt the coaches will want remedial legislation."


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# Making Pacific Coast Gridiron History

Above—Merle M. Miller '39, Washington Halfback. Upper Right—James L. Groves '40, Stanford Fullback. Lower Center—Dave L. Anderson '39, California Fullback

## The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**Willard K. Rice Wins First Tournament**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Willard K. Rice, of the Harvard Club, adept both at squash racquets and squash tennis, had the honor of winning the first tournament of the season, the annual invitation handicap squash racquets affair staged over the past week end by the Nassau Country Club and Glen Cove. Herbert D. Lancaster, former Canadian champion, and last-year's winner, was also in the tournament, but was unable to concede the handicap of six, which his impost of minus three and Rice's plus three required. Samuel Cochran Jr., of the Squash Club, at plus five, was the other finalist, as Rice and Lancaster met in the semifinals. He defeated D. Lee Norris, Rockaway Hunting Club, who was handicapped the same, in the other semifinal.

The other two tournaments now in progress, the novice squash racquets doubles at Heights Casino and the annual Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament, will be concluded this week, and then there will be a lull, except for the team contests, until after Thanksgiving Day. In the former, slow progress is being made, due to other engagements in team matches of the contestants, and the use of only one court.

At Princeton Club, the first round and part of the second has been completed, but the out-of-town trend over the week end halted the play for Saturday and Sunday. Willard K. Rice is also engaged in the play here, as well as Fred Barry Ryan Jr. The Columbia University Club trio—Rowland B. Haines, former national champion; Edward G. McLaughlin, and Frank R. Hanson—and young Frank A. Sieverman 3d, who is the chief hope of the New York Athletic Club in retaining its team championship, with the departure of Harry F. Wolf, the National champion, to the Montclair Athletic Club team, are also competing.

**Team Matches Progress**

Meantime the metropolitan team championships in both sports are in active progress, with the second rounds in both of the Class A series completed. In squash tennis, Columbia University Club, with all its stars active, has won both its rounds, dropping only one match, while the new Montclair Athletic Club team, which includes Philip T. Moore as well as Wolf, won both rounds, dropping one match in each.

The surprise of the series so far came last week, when Princeton Club nosed out New York Athletic Club, which lacked the assistance of Joe Lordi, third-ranking player of the league, to win at 3 to 2. Thomas D. Flynn, Class B Champion, defeated Sefton Tranter, for the odd match. All three of these are undefeated, while Princeton Club has won seven individual matches out of ten. The standing:

| | Rounds Won | Lost | Matches Won | Lost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia U. C. | 2 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Montclair A. C. | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Princeton Club | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| New York A. C. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| City A. C. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Harvard Club | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Short Hills Club | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Crescent A. C. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Yale Club | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 |

In the squash racquets series, University Club, by virtue of its victory over Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 1, in the second round, is leading in rounds and matches, with Harvard Club also undefeated as the result of its second-round victory over Squash Club, also at 4 to 1. Princeton Club had a bye, and has still to play a round, its first-round match against Montclair Athletic Club having been indefinitely postponed. In the other match of the round, Downtown Athletic Club nosed out Yale Club by the slightest of margins, 3 to 2, with the final match going to five games, and is in third place. The standing:

| | Rounds Won | Lost | Matches Won | Lost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| University Club | 2 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Harvard Club | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Downtown A. C. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Montclair A. C. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Yale Club | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Squash Club | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Princeton Club | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Two hundred and fourteen varsity cross-country runners, and 151 freshman runners, will compete in the twenty-ninth annual varsity, and eighteenth freshman cross-country championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, next Monday. Twenty colleges have entered full teams, and will compete in the varsity team championships, while three others have sent skeleton entries, who will compete merely for individual honors. There are 14 full freshman teams, with four other colleges also represented in individual entries.

**Alfred After Titles**

Alfred, fired by a noble ambition to lift itself up in the run, as it has in football this season, is represented by full teams in both groups, heading the list with the lowest numbers. Other out-of-town entrants include Colgate, with a full varsity team, but only one freshman, Cornell, with full teams in both, as have Dartmouth, Maine, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rhode Island State, Rutgers and Yale.

Other teams will full varsity lists are Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan State, which also sends a couple of freshmen; Syracuse, with one freshman; as well as the local institutions of learning and athletics, College of the City of New York, Columbia, Fordham, Manhattan, and New York University.

Fordham sends only a couple of freshmen; but the other locals have full freshman teams as well. Lafayette, with two varsity runners, Lehigh, with one, and Union, with two, complete the varsity lists.

As usual, the freshman race, over a three-mile course, once around, will start the proceedings, at 2 o'clock, followed half-an-hour later by the varsity, which goes over the course twice. The completion of the improvements to Van Cortlandt Park, and its bridle path, over which most of the race will be run, has already proved efficient and a fine test, by the local runners, and the visitors will find it the best in recent years.

**McHale Golf Medalist**

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—Jimmy McHale of San Gabriel Country Club won medal honors in the sixth annual Pasadena city amateur golf tournament yesterday with a 67, four under par. Ellsworth Vines, professional tennis star, tied with Pat Abbott of Altadena, defending champion, with 69's.

**South Australia Wins**

ADELAIDE, Nov. 9 (C. P.)—South Australia defeated the touring New Zealand cricket team yesterday by 10 wickets. Led by E. L. Badcock who made 114 runs, the Aussies compiled 331 and 7 for no wickets against the New Zealanders' 151 and 186.


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## Rose Bowl Tickets Advanced to $5.50

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 9

A new top price of $5.50 for Rose Bowl football tickets has been fixed by the Pacific Coast Conference and the New Year's game is expected to set a new gate receipts record as a result. The game always is a sell-out.

Other tickets will sell at $3.30 and $4.40. The previous top was $4.40. Ticket sales for the 1938 game will start after the western team is selected early in December.

# Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

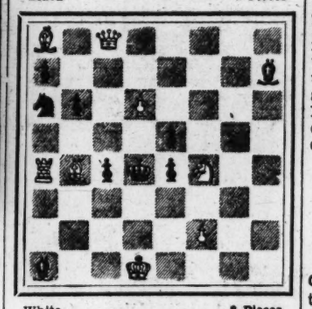
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 9, 1937

**Problem No. 1982**

By George B. Spencer

Black 9 Pieces



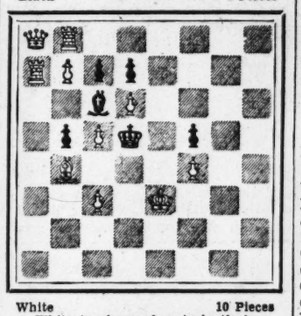
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Minneapolis Journal, 1895)

**Problem No. 1983**

By George B. Spencer

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Cincinnati Enquirer, 1933. This is particularly pleasing).

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1980. Kt-B5
No. 1981. 1. B-Kt8
2. BxP

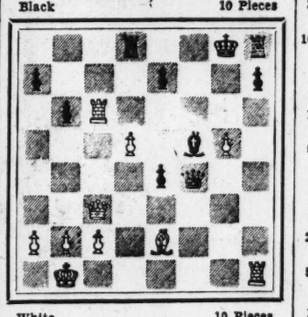
End-Game No. 381. White wins: 1 RxKt, PxR; 2 Q-R5ch, K-Q (K-K2; 3 Kt-B5ch, PxKt; 4 Kt-Q5ch, etc.); 3 Q-B7, B-K2; 5 Kt-B5, R-K; 6 KtxP, and wins.

**End-Game**

The position below is from the Leningrad-Moscow team match played June 30 and July 1, last, a double-round match won by Leningrad, 25-21. The players, Kotz and Abramov, were at board 14. This will indicate the strength of the two teams, since the combination play is worthy of the great masters. In the actual game, Black resigned on his sixth move!

End-Game No. 383

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

**Notes**

Harold Morton, New England champion, and Weaver Adams, former titleholder and present state champion, are again playing for the New England title. The first game was won by Morton.

Dr. Lasker is now in Chicago visiting relatives. He will be in this country until the first of the year, when he will return to Europe to compete in an international tournament to be held in Moscow.

A Central American tourney, with teams from Central American countries, including Puerto Rico, will take place shortly in Panama.

The sixth move of the sixth game marked a turning point in the Euwe-Alekhine match now being played in Holland. Alekhine offered a sacrifice that caused Euwe to ponder for 40 minutes, and began a series of losses that put the challenger and former titleholder two whole points ahead. In fact, of the next five games Euwe could only draw one.

It will be interesting to learn how Alekhine's sacrifice fares at the hands of the master analysts. Perhaps they will be able to show that it was unsound. But in any case this game is by far the most thrilling played thus far, and Euwe was really swept off his feet.

Sixth Game
Slav Defense

| Alekhine White | Euwe Black | Alekhine White | Euwe Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 13 Q-B2 | Q-B4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 14 Kt-B5 | Kt-K4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-KR3 | 15 B-B4 | Kt-R4 |
| 4 P-K4 | P-K4 | 16 BxPch | KxB |
| 5 BxP | PxP | 17 QxQ | BxQ |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-QKt4(a) | 18 BxKt | R-Kt4 |
| 7 KtxKtP | B-R3 | 19 B-Q6 | B-Kt3 |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 | 20 P-QKt4 | R-Q |
| 9 Castles | BxKt | 21 QR-Q | P-B4 |
| 10 BxB | Kt-B3 | 22 PxP | BxP |
| 11 B-QB4 | QKt-Q2 | 23 R-Q5 | Resigns |
| 12 KtxP | R-QKt1 | | |

(a) If 6 . . . PxKt; 7 BxPch, K-K2; and White can regain the piece with 8 B-Ktsch, Kt-B3; 9 QxQch, KxQ; 10 P-K5, or with 8 Q-Kt3 keep a strong attack. Black's chances would have been no worse than in the chosen continuation.

It is difficult to believe that the winner of this game could lose four out of the next five games to the same opponent. Alekhine, in the fifth game of his match with Euwe, given below, found himself with a compromised mid game and ultimately gave up a piece to avert mate, and might have resigned on the spot, although in a fit of temperament, apparently, chose to continue, hopelessly, for 17 more moves.

Fifth Game
Queen's Gambit Accepted

| Euwe White | Alekhine Black | Euwe White | Alekhine Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 22 R-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP | 23 R-KKt3 | B-R6 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-QR3 | 24 RxB | R-KKt1 |
| 4 P-K3 | Kt-KB3 | 25 R-KKt3 | RxR |
| 5 BxP | P-K3 | 26 PxR | B-Q4 |
| 6 Castles | P-B4 | 27 B-Kt3 | BxB |
| 7 Q-K2 | Kt-B3 | 28 PxB | K-K |
| 8 Kt-B3 | P-QKt4 | 29 P-QKt4 | R-Kt |
| 9 B-Kt3 | B-K2 | 30 B-B5 | R-B |
| 10 PxP | BxP | 31 R-R | R-B3 |
| 11 P-K4 | P-Kt5 | 32 K-B2 | P-B4 |
| 12 P-K5 | PxKt | 33 K-K3 | P-B3 |
| 13 PxKt | KtPxP | 34 K-Q4 | K-B2 |
| 14 Q-B4 | Q-Kt3 | 35 K-B4 | K-Kt3 |
| 15 QxBP | Kt-Q5 | 36 R-Q | K-R4 |
| 16 KtxKt | BxKt | 37 R-Q6 | RxR |
| 17 B-R4ch | K-K2 | 38 BxR | K-Kt5 |
| 18 B-K3 | BxQ | 39 B-K7 | KxP |
| 19 BxQ | B-K4(a) | 40 BxP | KtBP |
| 20 QR-Q | K-B | 41 K-B5 | Resigns |
| 21 P-B4 | BxKtP(b) | | |

(a) If 19 . . . BxP; 20 B-B5ch, K-Q; 21 KR-Qch, K-B3; 22 B-Q6ch, K-Kt3; 23 QR-Kt, etc.

(b) What else? Black appears to be definitely lost at this point.

## Panthers Hold Lead to Retain Lambert Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy Committee announced today the list of 31 sports editors and writers from six cities who will choose the 1937 winner of the trophy, which is presented annually to the college or university football team adjudged the best in the East. Last year a committee of judges representing New York City newspapers selected Pittsburgh. This season the committee has been extended to include observers from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington in addition to New York.

The judges and the papers they represent are: Baltimore: Jesse A. Linthicum, Morning Sun; A. Paul Menton, Evening Sun; Rodger Pippen, News Post; Boston: Bill Cunningham, Post; Edward Hurley, Record; Victor O. Jones, Globe; Webster J. Morse, The Christian Science Monitor; Arthur Siegel, Traveler; Burt Whitman, Herald; New York: Hugh Bradley, Post; Bill Corum, Journal-American; John Kieran, Times; Dan Parker, Mirror; Jimmy Powers, News; George Trevor, Sun; Joe Williams, World-Telegram; James J. Wood, Brooklyn Eagle; Stanley Woodward, Herald Tribune; Philadelphia: S. O. Grauley, Inquirer; Sam Laird, Record; Lansing McCurley, News; Cy Peterman, Bulletin; Edwin J. Pollock, Ledger; Pittsburgh: Harvey Boyle, Post-Gazette; Harry Keck, Sun-Telegraph; Chester L. Smith, Press; Washington: Bernie Harter, Herald; Kirk C. Miller, Times; Shirley Povich, Post; Rockford Riley, News; Denman Thompson, Star.

The judges will name their selections following the games of Nov. 27 and the winner will be announced soon after. Pittsburgh, which won last year, is a strong contender to recapture the trophy. Fordham, which again battled the Panthers to a scoreless tie for the third-straight season, is a serious rival to Doc Sutherland's men in their hopes of winning the trophy for the second consecutive year.

## Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

FORT WORTH, Texas—Texas Christian's "that guy O'Brien" continues a menace to all and sundry in the Southwest. He is about 70 per cent of the Horned Frogs' activity. Davie carried the ball in 106 of T. C. U.'s 222 running plays in six games. He gained 320 yards. Plays from scrimmage (runs, passes and punts) have totaled 453 yards, and Davie has accounted for 314 yards as either the runner, passer or kicker. No wonder the war cry is, "Watch that guy O'Brien."

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The four oldest former Wesleyan University football captains returned for the Williams game last Saturday. Ranked according to age, they are Jordan C. Wells, 76, of the class of 1888, who captained the 1886 team; George E. Manchester, 75, of the class of 1889, leader of the 1888 eleven; George D. Beattys, 75, class of '85, captain in 1883, and Rev. Harry H. Beattys, 73, a member of the class of 1888, who captained the team of 1887.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Rattlers of St. Mary's of Texas are well named. They have traveled from coast to coast thus far this season and have a couple of more long hops to make before the season ends.

## Pacific Coast Conference

| California | | Southern California | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30-St. Mary's | 7 | 40-Pacific | 0 |
| 24-Oregon State | 6 | 0-Washington | 7 |
| 27-Wash. State | 0 | 13-Ohio State | 12 |
| 20-C. of Pacific | 0 | 34-Oregon | 14 |
| 14-Calif. Aggies | 0 | 6-California | 20 |
| 20-So. California | 6 | 0-Wash. State | 0 |
| 27-U. C. L. A. | 14 | 6-Stanford | 7 |
| 0-Washington | 0 | | |
| 162 | 33 | 99 | 60 |
| U. C. L. A. | | Stanford | |
| 26-Oregon | 13 | 7-Santa Clara | 13 |
| 7-Stanford | 12 | 6-Oregon | 7 |
| 7-Oregon State | 7 | 12-U.C.L.A. | 7 |
| 0-Wash. State | 3 | 13-Washington | 7 |
| 14-California | 27 | 0-Oregon St. | 0 |
| | | 7-So. California | 6 |
| 74 | 62 | 45 | 40 |
| Washington | | Oregon | |
| 14-Iowa | 0 | 13-U. C. L. A. | 26 |
| 7-So. California | 0 | 7-Stanford | 6 |
| 3-Oregon State | 6 | 40-Gonzaga | 6 |
| 7-Wash State | 7 | 14-So. California | 34 |
| 7-Stanford | 13 | 0-Oregon State | 14 |
| 21-Idaho | 7 | 10-Wash. State | 6 |
| 0-California | 0 | | |
| 59 | 33 | 84 | 92 |
| Washington State | | Oregon State | |
| 0-Gonzaga | 0 | 6-Idaho | 7 |
| 13-Idaho | 0 | 6-California | 24 |
| 0-California | 27 | 6-Washington | 3 |
| 7-Washington | 7 | 7-U. C. L. A. | 7 |
| 3-U. C. L. A. | 0 | 14-Oregon | 0 |
| 0-So. California | 0 | 0-Stanford | 0 |
| 6-Oregon | 10 | 20-Willamette | 0 |
| 29 | 44 | 59 | 41 |

**Navy's Tickets Mailed**

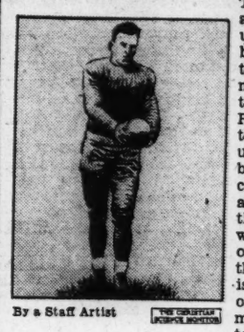
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Navy Athletic Association yesterday issued tickets to the Army-Navy football game to successful applicants and sent them out by registered mail. A clerical force of 24 worked all day in getting the approximately 50,000 tickets ready for mailing. More than 10,000 bundles of envelopes were turned over to the post office.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

**Nearing the Finish**

Well, the college football season of 1937 is rapidly nearing its end and there are only two Saturdays left on which most of the big college elevens will play games. Some of the schedules have games listed for Thanksgiving Day, some for the Saturday after that and a few even for the first Saturday in December; but for most of the big elevens, as noted above, it will be curtains Nov. 20th. That means that only two more games remain in which the various teams which are still rated as possible Rose Bowl contestants will have a chance to win the coveted invitations for the January 1st game. Last Saturday saw a number of results which bore directly on the coming selections; but there are still quite a number of elevens which are in line for the honor. How many of them will be worthy of consideration when the results of their games of Nov. 20, or even those of the 13th, are posted on the bulletin boards, is still very much of a question and another week end or two like last Saturday may easily reduce the number of eligibles to no more than two.



By a Staff Artist

**California Loses Some Prestige**

While there can be no question but what the Golden Bears of California still rate as the best candidate for the Pacific Coast half of the Rose Bowl contest, it must be admitted that they lost quite a bit of prestige when the Washington Huskies, Rose Bowl representatives in 1936, played them to a scoreless tie. Having lost to Oregon State and Stanford and been tied by Washington State, it was hardly in the book for the Huskies to hold California, which had defeated Oregon State, Washington State, Southern California and U. C. L. A., yet that is just what they did and it was the biggest upset of the season in the PCC. The Bears will have to watch out when they meet Stanford Nov. 20th, as the Indians showed they are improving every week by defeating Southern California last Saturday, 7 to 6. Yes, in such a topsy-turvy season as 1937 is proving to be, California better watch her step when she faces Stanford.

**The South Joins the Upsets**

While California simply lost a little of her prestige, things were even more upsetting in the Southern part of the country. Baylor, which was leading the Southwest Conference and apparently on its way to a clean slate and the championship, lost to Texas, a team which had lost to Arkansas, Rice and Southern Methodist by wide margins. And to make things still more surprising Rice came through with a victory over Arkansas to put it in first place in the conference with two straight victories. Alabama in the Southeastern Conference was hard pressed to remain among the big undefeated and untied elevens. And what a close call the 'Bamans had! A field-goal in the last quarter was all that gave them their victory over Tulane, 9 to 6. And Auburn furnished a surprise for this conference by defeating Tennessee, 20 to 7. This has put the former in the runner-up position to Alabama and if she can take Louisiana State next Saturday, she should finish second or in a tie with 'Bama for first place.

**Big Ten Shaken Up**

And what a shakeup the Big Ten witnessed on Saturday. Illinois and Indiana took it upon themselves to give the followers of that circuit something to talk about as Ohio State lost its first championship game to Indiana and Northwestern, the 1936 champion, fell before Illinois, it being the first championship game the Illini had won this year. And the result of all this was to put Minnesota at the top of the standing. All the Gophers now have to do is defeat Northwestern this Saturday and Wisconsin the next week end, to take the title. Last year the Gophers lost to the Wildcats, 6 to 0, and they are out to even up that score this week end.

**Eastern Leaders Come Through**

All of the eastern leaders came through much as expected. Pittsburgh added much to its reputation with its 21-to-6 victory over Notre Dame. Fordham also strengthened its standing while Dartmouth and Yale showed their usual strength. Holy Cross kept in the undefeated class, but its 12-to-7 victory over Colgate was none too impressive. Harvard, showing one of the best lines of the year, an attack that produced 13 first downs to 5 for Army, 194 yards in rushing to 63, 80 yards in forward passing to 32, lost its chance for a second major victory by a score of 7 to 6. No person who saw that game can ever claim that the Crimson is not a finely-coached and powerful eleven. It found itself against Princeton and now the only question is, Will it find itself against Yale?

## Willie Mosconi Wins And Ties Greenleaf

World's Professional Pocket Billiards

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralph Greenleaf, New York | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y. | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland | 5 | 2 | .714 |
| Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Marcel Camp, Detroit | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| J. Caras, Wilmington, Del. | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Benny Allen, Kansas City | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill. | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Charles Seaback, Boston | 3 | 7 | .300 |
| George Kelly, Philadelphia | 1 | 8 | .111 |

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia, moved into a tie with defending champion Ralph Greenleaf last night for first place in the world's championship pocket billiard tournament by defeating Marcel Camp, of Detroit, 125 to 14, in 11 innings.

Earlier in the evening Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, scored his fifth victory of the tournament by conquering Charles Seaback, of Boston, 125 to 112.

Benny Allen, of Kansas City, and Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., won the afternoon matches. Allen, who held the title 22 years ago, defeated George Kelly, of Philadelphia, 1934 national champion, 125 to 13 in six innings. Diehl went 22 innings to beat Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, 125 to 79.

## W. G. L. of A. I. Selects Palm Beach for Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Dates and the site for the thirty-first annual tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests were announced today by Ray P. Clayberger, president. This group of advertising executives from every section of the United States, will gather at Palm Beach, for the fourth year in succession, from Jan. 15 to 22, 1938.

The New York members of the W. G. L. A. I. will entrain for Palm Beach on Friday, Jan. 14. On Sunday, a mixed foursome competition will be held, and the tournament proper will get under way with a qualifying round on Monday, Jan. 17. The winner of the event last season was George H. Hartman, of Chicago, who successfully defended the crown he won in 1936.

Officers of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests are: President—Ray P. Clayberger, New York; Vice-Presidents—Rodney B. Stuart, New York; James H. Howard, Boston; Graham Patterson, Philadelphia, and George H. Hartman, Chicago; Secretary—Ray McCarthy, New York; Treasurer—Howard E. Spaulding.

## Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

**Today a Year Ago**

Fred Perry, British tennis ace, signed professional contract with Frank Hunter and S. Howard Voshell.

**Three Years Ago**

Lefty Gomez fanned 19 and allowed two hits as touring major leaguers defeated Japanese all-stars 10-0 at Tokyo.

**Game Is Drawn**

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 9 (CP)—St. Dunstan's University intermediates dethroned Prince of Wales College as Prince Edward Island intercollegiate football champions yesterday by coming from behind to earn a 6-6 draw.

**New England Intercollegiate Soccer League Standing**

| | Won | Lost | Tied | Total Pts. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1.000 |
| Springfield | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.000 |
| Brown | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | .833 |
| Yale | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | .800 |
| Harvard | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .700 |
| Mass. State | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | .600 |
| Wesleyan | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | .417 |
| Williams | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .375 |
| Dartmouth | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .083 |
| M. I. T. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Tufts | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Conn. State | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

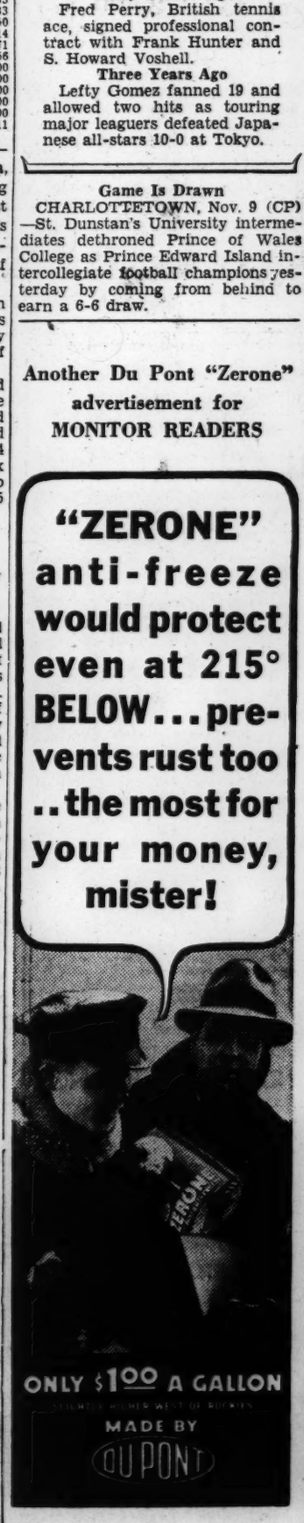
Results week ending Nov. 6
Nov. 2—Conn State 1, Springfield 6.
Nov. 5—Amherst 7, Tufts 1.
Nov. 6—Harvard 3, M. I. T. 0; Wesleyan 2, Williams 4.

**Pacific Coast Conference Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 4 | 1 | 0 | 98 | 26 | 1.000 |
| Stanford | 3 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 27 | .750 |
| Oregon State | 2 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 34 | .667 |
| Oregon | 2 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 86 | .500 |
| Wash. State | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 44 | .333 |
| Washington | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 26 | .333 |
| So. Calif. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 46 | 48 | .250 |
| U. C. L. A. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 62 | .250 |


Another Du Pont "Zerone" advertisement for MONITOR READERS

"ZERONE" anti-freeze would protect even at 215° BELOW... prevents rust too ..the most for your money, mister!



ONLY $1.00 A GALLON
MADE BY DU PONT

Business and Industry

# U. S. Treasury "Willing" to Let Gold Go Out of the Country

Commerce and Finance

## Sales of Cotton Cloth Far Below Production Level

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Declining prices for raw cotton and the unusually slow movement of finished goods held primary cotton goods markets during the past week in a state of suspended animation. Total sales for the week dropped far below the current rate of production, some estimates placing it under 50 per cent of loom output.

Most buyers were inclined to await the Government's cotton crop forecast. The extreme low was touched when January futures sold at 7½ cents in spite of the fact that the Government has offered to loan the cotton farmers 9 cents a pound on ⅞-inch cotton of middling grade.

Prices rallied following Monday's announcement of the Government's estimate of 18,243,000 bales, the largest United States cotton crop in all history, for it was realized that the Government loan program is bound eventually to cause cotton futures to approach the loan level more closely.

Bag manufacturers proved the chief buyers of the week. The standard 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60 print cloths were the most active construction. They eased off to 4¾c, which was the trading level at the close of the week and also on Monday.

Narrow print cloths were picked up in small lots at prices which showed an easing tendency toward the close of the week. Sheetings showed more strength than most of the other constructions and successfully resisted the downward trend.

On carded broadcloths the trading slackened but there was some scattered business reported on a basis of 5⅝ cents for the better makes and 5¼ for the regular makes of 80x60s, and at 6¾ to 6⅝ cents for the 100x60s. Heavy goods were spotty.

In the fine goods section of the market trading was much restricted, owing to the refusal of mills to accept business on the present price levels, which are called outrageously below production costs. The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72 combed lawns were quoted as low as 6½c.

Curtailment among the mills is reaching proportions which compare with the very depths of the depression. The fine goods section has reduced operations far under 50 per cent of normal, and many of the plants are on a two or three-day schedule weekly. The coarse goods mills are shortening production fast, and some are planning to complete shutdowns for a week.

## Canada Has Surplus of $33,372,600 For First Seven Months

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Canadian Government had a surplus of $33,372,600 for the first seven months of the fiscal year, it was reported by Watson Sellar, Comptroller of the Treasury. From April 1 to Oct. 31, receipts totaled $319,757,177 and disbursements $286,384,577.

At the same date last year, Finance Minister Dunning faced a deficit of $64,003,380. The difference this year represents a turnover of $100,000,000 and increases the hope of Treasury officials a balanced budget may be reported at the end of the fiscal year next March.

Two of the major reasons why a deficit last year was converted into a surplus this year concerned the Bank of Canada and the Canadian National Railways. It was necessary last year to provide $33,032,970 for the railway under the Refunding Act but no money was necessary this year. At the same time, $28,500,000 was provided last year for the railway's deficit and $29,250,000 this year.

Less relief money was spent this year than a year ago. Relief grants to provinces totaled $17,201,487 last year and $10,149,900 this year. Similarly, the cost of relief works dropped from $17,100,924 to $10,214,640.

## Potato Payments Announced by AAA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced it would pay growers in eight states about $1,500,000 to feed surplus potatoes to livestock in a move to raise prices of the commodity.

The payments will be 15 cents a bushel on potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better.

The AAA said it hoped to divert approximately 10,000,000 bushels of this year's large crop from the regular potato market. It estimated the crop was nearly 47,000,000 bushels greater than last year and nearly 25,000,000 greater than the average production in 1928-32.

F. R. Wilcox, director of the division of marketing, said, "Relieving the pressure upon regular markets will permit orderly marketing and lessen wide price fluctuations."

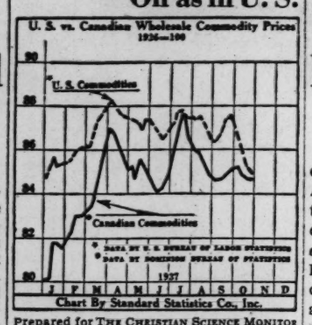
The diversion program will be confined to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, 18 counties in North Dakota, 13 in Colorado, 9 in Nebraska, 4 in Wyoming and 34 in Idaho.

The payments will be made in the same counties in which a federal potato marketing program is now in effect.

**Bermuda Tourist Trade**

WASHINGTON — The minimum value of the tourist trade to Bermuda during 1936 was valued at $8,413,275, according to Bermuda Trade Board estimates, reported to the Department of Commerce. Of the total amount expended there by tourists, it was estimated that only $315,000 of this sum was spent by visitors from Canada and Great Britain, the report stated.

## Canadian Prices Off as in U. S.


U. S. vs. Canadian Wholesale Commodity Prices
1926=100
U. S. Commodities
Canadian Commodities
DATA BY U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
DATA BY DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commodity prices in Canada have receded since July to about the same degree as prices in the United States. As may be noted on the chart, however, Dominion prices are still well above those of the start of the year, while the price level in this country is about the same as on Jan. 1.

## Shipbuilding in U. S. Shows a Sharp Gain For Last 12 Months

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Merchant shipbuilding in the United States has shown a sharp increase in tonnage during the past 12 months as a result of orders for a number of large ocean-going vessels, the American Bureau of Shipping says in a report made public here.

There were 129 vessels of 333,447 tons under construction on Nov. 1, as compared with 137 vessels of 216,040 tons on the same date a year ago, the bureau reports. While this is a decline of eight ships, it is also a gain of 117,407 tons during the year.

Included in the survey are the three passenger and cargo liners being built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company for the Panama Railroad Line and a 24,800-ton vessel for the United States Lines by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

The tonnage figures also were boosted by a considerable number of oil tankers and by steamships under construction for use on the Great Lakes. Nearly every large shipbuilding plant on the Atlantic coast, the report shows, has tanker tonnage in building.

Costing approximately $4,040,000, the three Panama Railroad Line steamships of 9000 gross tons each under construction at the Fore River yards in Quincy, Mass., are to enter the New York-Port au Prince-Cristobal route. The Panama Railroad Line is government owned.

The United States Lines vessel is to cost $15,750,000, and is to enter the North Atlantic trade during the spring of 1940. It will replace the Leviathan.

## Drastic Revision Of Corporation Tax Urged by Tremaine

WASHINGTON (AP)—A revolutionary program of corporation tax revision, designed to stimulate production and employment, has been suggested to the Administration by Morris S. Tremaine, New York State Comptroller.

The plan contemplates, in effect, taxing of gross profits, on a sliding scale, the rate declining as inventory turnover increases, with the granting of credits for maintaining stability of employment.

Corporations could decrease their taxation rate by increasing production and could gain credits by retaining employees during slack periods.

Mr. Tremaine is said to have argued that the plan would tend to lower the cost of manufactured goods and increase employment.

Mr. Tremaine said the cost of government should be levied as a "first cost of goods," in discussing the plan before the Investment Bankers Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Present taxes levied on net profits after sale of the goods, he explained, tend to impair corporation credit and penalize enterprise.

"Many of the best minds," he said, believe the capital gains and loss tax, undistributed surplus tax, and other levies tend to retard industrial recovery, and "they certainly keep the reservoirs of credit closed."

## Urges Alertness On Anti-Trust Changes

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Representative Wright Patman (D-Tex) advised business men to be "on the alert" if Congress takes up revision of the federal anti-trust statutes "in order that they may not be unduly crushed in an erroneous attempt to serve the public interests."

He spoke at the convention of the Associated Coffee Industries of America of which Herbert Delafield of Chicago is president.

Mr. Patman said President Roosevelt in his fireside chat of Oct. 12 indicated that Congress would be asked at he November special session to revise the anti-trust statutes. It was well known, he said, that the Department of Justice was "displeased with certain large loopholes in the present anti-trust laws and that efforts would be made to get Congress to close them up."

He added that he hoped future laws would be directed "against the unethical, the chiselers, the cheaters and the racketeers to prevent monopoly and harness greed," but that business interests should be in position to provide complete and correct information regarding proposals affecting them.

**Pullman, Inc., Income**

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., and all subsidiaries reported September quarter consolidated net income of $3,892,671, equivalent to $1.03 a share outstanding, compared with $2,525,948, or 66 cents, the corresponding 1936 period.

## U. S. Money Spent On Waterways Hit Roads, Leader Says

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. C. S. Duncan, economist of the Association of American Railroads, declared before the Atlanta Traffic Club that much of the expenditure made by the Government for the development of highways and inland waterways has only served to increase duplicate agencies of transportation without creating their own new traffic and has made co-ordination of such agencies increasingly difficult.

"The Federal Government alone," Dr. Duncan said, "has expended since 1920 $350,000,000,000 on highways, $750,000,000 on waterways, and other millions on airways. Expenditures by Federal, state and local governments on new facilities of transportation are as much as the railroads have expended in the previous 90 years."

Dr. Duncan called attention to the efforts that are being made for the proposed improvement out of Government funds of the Trinity River in Texas.

**Deprives Existing Services**

"The potential traffic via the waterway," he continued, "is estimated at from 1,750,000 to 4,000,000 tons of freight per year to be diverted from existing agencies. What are these existing agencies? Thirteen rail routes between the points offer available rail service; five alternative highway trunk lines serve the same region; four trunk pipe lines, with feeding lines leading in from the various outlying fields, also serve this territory. There is an air route between the cities. The capacity of all the existing transportation facilities cannot be known, but there are figures for the railroads—2857 miles of road involved. In 1934 the percentage of actual tonnage to potential tonnage capacity via rail was about 7.4 per cent.

"Under such conditions, how can there be co-ordination? Where shall we begin? The only place to begin is at the foundation and build from the ground up. No private capital would add to these existing facilities. No private corporation has yet anywhere in the country dared to undertake the full responsibility of constructing, maintaining and operating an improved waterway, a commercial highway or a commercial air line.

**Co-ordination Lacking**

"It is the government that has created the duplicating and competing agencies of transportation and new facilities. If we want co-ordination that has any reason or sense to it, this cannot go on. Facilities ought not to be created that are not to be used. Their usefulness is an economic problem. Before they are created, they should be economically justified.

"The essential thing lacking in an approach to reasonable co-ordination, which is really competitive co-ordination or co-ordinated competition, is a comprehensive, unified and consistent national policy reaching down through regulation service, facilities to the grass roots, with fair treatment for all."

## Higher Interest Rates Advocated To Help Financing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—According to Dr. Joseph E. Goodbar, president of the Society for Stability in Money and Banking, Inc., the prospect that money will earn something worth while is the only influence that will thaw out the existing financial ice jamb, in a statement just issued. The arbitrary holding down of interest rates, he added; is a brake that slows down the economic machine.

"New activity in the construction of heavy equipment and fixed property cannot develop without plenty of money for investment," says Mr. Goodbar. "The present flow of new investment issues in Wall Street is a mere dry-weather trickle. They have not been brought out apparently for fear the market would not absorb them at present low interest rates.

"Unless the owners of funds believe there are real advantages in investments, which outweigh the liquid feature of cash, there can be no activity in new investments. The building of heavy equipment and of fixed property depends ultimately on the willingness of investors to part with their savings. And why should they part with their money—as long as prospective earnings are less than the margin of safety behind the investment?"

Dr. Goodbar said further: "Let us not delude ourselves that very low rates encourage new investment. One cannot have any important flow of funds into new investment until the prospective earnings of money are sufficient to outweigh the investor's risk and fear of loss."

## Financial Writer Has Way To End Cycle Depressions

In the November issue of "Dynamic America," in the conclusion of an article entitled "Super-Capitalism," Mr. James Sullivan Cochrane, Boston financial writer, makes a distinctly novel and apparently practical proposal to end our cycles of depression.

He points out that there is an escape of public purchasing power, amounting to over $1,000,000,000 a year through accumulation of working capital by industry.

He proposes that this escape of public purchasing power be measured, and be replaced by substituted purchasing power, through governmental action. This would help to balance the budget, he contends, and also permit industry to sell its products and thereby increase employment but would not be inflationary, nor add to our national debt.

## Outflow of Gold From U. S. To Europe Seems Under Way

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—With $10,250,000 of gold to be shipped from the United States to France on Friday on the S. S. Normandie it is felt possible here that the first substantial outflow of gold from the United States to Europe since 1934 may have gotten under way. During the past three years gold has been flowing toward this country almost without interruption and, until last summer at an accelerating pace. About $1,000,000,000 was estimated to have come in during 1936 and about $1,600,000,000 during 1937, boosting the country's gold store to $12,800,000,000, or more than one-half of the world stock.

This week's outflow of gold is primarily due to the recent rise in the open market price of gold in the London market. This in turn is due to the revival of gold hoarding in Europe, particularly on the continent, after a period of about two years in which gold has been coming out of private hoards and going into the various official funds, particularly the American, British, and Dutch. Until September the London price of gold, after translation into dollar values, has been running under $34.73, or sufficient to permit gold buyers to pay the average cost of trans-Atlantic shipment and make a profit by selling to the United States Treasury at $35.00.

**Sterling Jump Points Way**

Early in October the London price began to move up, primarily as a result of the upward movement of sterling exchange (or decline of the dollar), and such shipments ceased; the only gold flowing into the United States in recent weeks has been from Japan. Last week, however, sterling jumped sharply, carrying the price of gold up to $35.23, or sufficiently high to make it profitable for gold to be purchased in the United States and shipped to Europe. The French have apparently been the first to take advantage of this price. M. Bonnet announced in the French Chamber of Deputies last week that gold shipments from New York to France were about to begin. Next Friday's shipment on the Normandie verifies this prediction.

It is expected here that the shipment will be made out of the inactive gold fund, which now totals about $1,250,000,000, and, after allowance for further imports from Japan, will cause a slight reduction in the fund. Washington officials are "willing" for this gold to go out and will be ready to release any further gold which an exchange decline of the dollar sets in motion. This was the original purpose of the inactive gold fund, to "sterilize" incoming gold and so prevent it from entering the nation's credit reserves, and in turn to make possible an outflow of gold without disturbance to the credit reserves. The actual shipment, which will be made from gold held in New York, indicates that arrangements for earmarking gold on both sides of the Atlantic have been exhausted, requiring spot shipment of gold.

**Hoarding Secondary Cause**

How far the current movement is likely to go, officials in neither Washington nor New York are prepared to guess. It will probably last as long as the present hoarding movement lasts, which in turn probably means as long as the present decline in world security markets and business confidence persists.

It is not to be construed as either a potential cause of future declines in this stock market or a result of the decline in confidence to date, but rather as one more expression of the generally bearish state of international financial thought, expressing itself in a flight to cash and to gold. An influence which may tend to mitigate the flight is the huge size of the American gold reserve. About $1,250,000,000 can go out of the inactive gold fund and at least $1,800,000,000 out of the stabilization fund before the banking reserves are affected, and—so far—the authorities are perfectly "willing" to let it go out.

The psychology of this is that gold runs are traditionally stopped by the device of making gold plentifully available. On the other hand the experiences of recent years have made owners of international cash balances exceedingly sensitive and willing to call for gold on the slightest suspicion. The suspicion in this case is that sooner or later the U. S. Government, as one means of restoring business confidence, will raise the price of gold.

The effect on Treasury finance and the banking system of an outflow of gold from the inactive gold fund will reverse the complicated effect of its influx. When the gold came in, the Treasury paid for it from its balance at the reserve, thus increasing member bank reserves. The Treasury then borrowed on bills, thus reducing member bank reserves back to their former level, but member bank deposits were increased by the Treasury payment so that excess reserves were shrunk. Now the Treasury will take payment in checks on the Reserve and allow bills to run off. Either its cash position will be increased or member bank deposits will decline, resulting in an increase in excess reserves by the amount of the reserves freed, or about 26 per cent of the outflow.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The marine department of the Chamber of Commerce reported $75,000,000 in gold had arrived here from Japan since Aug. 1.

In the last two days, $10,000,000 worth of gold bars arrived aboard the Japanese ships Hokai Maru and Akobasan Maru.

The office of the Japanese consul general said there was nothing unusual in the shipments. A spokesman for the consul general said $30,000,000 worth of gold was shipped here from Japan in 1936.

## *News Notes—Northern Europe*

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

**Norwegian Gas Cooking**—Many favorable comments concerning the smartness and efficiency of American-made gas cookers have been made in Bergen, Norway, recently and it is believed that American manufacturers of such equipment could increase sales in that market if the conditions which affect sales would be studied more closely. The general standard of living in Bergen is high and the average consumer prefers merchandise of a high quality if within a price range which is considered reasonable.

**Swedish Shipbuilding**—The continued rapid growth of the Swedish shipbuilding industry is reflected in the stock of orders now reported in hand at the Swedish yards. Orders now on hand or under construction are estimated at over 350,000 gross tons which is equivalent to two and a half or three years of work at existing capacity. Exports of vessels from Sweden in the first seven months of 1937 were valued at about $9,112,864 compared with about $4,516,279 in the like period of 1936, an increase of over 100 per cent. Sweden today ranks sixth among the shipbuilding nations of the world.

**Swedish Auto Trade**—New passenger cars registered in Sweden in the second quarter of the current year totaled 9867 units compared with 6989 units in the like period of 1936 and greatly exceeded the number of registrations which had been anticipated by the local trade. A large percentage of the passenger cars sold in the second quarter of this year were in the low price group, with medium-priced cars accounting for the bulk of the remaining sales.

**Swedish Industry**—Swedish industrial production, employment and commercial activity have continued at a high rate during the first six months of 1937. The unprecedented levels attained by industry as recorded in the production indices issued by Industriforbundent increased from the general figure of 116 in March to 118 in April and remained at 118 in May compared with the 1935 monthly average of 100. The present activity has been most strongly marked in the export industries. The demand for labor is said to be better than ever before and there is a real shortage of skilled labor.

**Instruments From Denmark**—"Buy Danish" is the slogan under which the Denmark Government operates in its purchase of meteorological instruments for use by the government agency which constitutes the "meteorologisk Institut." This institute, like all other Danish Government departments, invites offers from the suppliers, but it is instructed to buy instruments of Danish manufacture as far as possible. However, there is no local Danish industry solely engaged in the manufacture of such instruments. Trade in these articles is in the hands of the few local producers and a few British and German manufacturers.

**Denmark-Roumania Pact**—Denmark and Roumania have entered into a trade agreement which provides that in view of large Danish purchases of grain and feedstuffs the Roumanian Government shall issue import permits for Danish goods for the last half of the year 1937 in an amount equal to about $442,000. Denmark has also entered into a trade agreement with the Netherlands. This pact is said to reduce the Netherland import duty on Danish beef. In return Denmark promised not to increase the tariff rate on flower bulbs of Dutch origin after a certain excess.

**Danish Hog Exports**—Danish hog slaughterings for export in the first six months of 1937 totaled 2,189,516 head, as compared with 2,085,755 head in the like period of 1936, an increase of 5 per cent. For the entire year of 1936 total hog slaughterings for export totaled 4,307,787 head against 4,331,052 head in 1935.

**Belgian Drinking Drops**—There has been a decrease of about 105,000 drinking places in Belgium since 1913. In that year there were 209,229 such drinking establishments, in 1936 there were 103,393. Infringements of the liquor laws in Belgium are apparently on the wane likewise. This conclusion is based on the decreased number of summonses for infringements.

**Railway Camping Cars**—A tram and railway company operating in Belgium is meeting present day holiday demands by making available to the public habitable railway cars or locality "camping wagons." These carriages are leased by the vacationist and are transported over the rails from a central point to a vacation spot, and remain property of the lessee for the term of the lease. The carriages include cooking and dining space, sleeping quarters and toilet, also folding beds, benches, a table, washstand, water tank, cupboards and household utensils.

## No SEC Antipathy Toward Utilities, Declares Douglas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—At a press conference Monday, William O. Douglas, chairman of the SEC, said, in regard to the commission's victory in the Electric Bond & Share Company decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York: "We have not administered the act in any spirit of antipathy or prejudice, nor do we intend to do so, and I think I can say for all of my colleagues that we do not harbor resentment or grudges and, furthermore, that we are not out looking for scalps."

**Cannot Blame SEC**

He strongly intimated that the SEC could not be blamed for the failuee of utility companies to expend the large sums for plant expansion which the industry's spokesmen have stated were held up largely due to uncertainty regarding government regulation and competition.

"We have already registered about 35 per cent of the industry," he said. "Those companies which have been registered and which have brought themeslves within the act may well forge ahead of the unregistered companies in their reorganization and refinancing and their construction program, and this advantage, I think, has already been recognized by many of the realists in the industry.

"And here is quite a significant fact. According to the experts in the industry, who have talked to me in recent weeks, there is on conservative basis according to their estimates, about $1,000,000,000 a year of new money for the next five years which could and should be expended by the industry, in new construction programs and improvements, etc.

"That certainly is important not only from the viewpoint of the industry but from the viewpoint of our whole economy. And I think it entirely fair to state that there certainly is no obstacle to that progress in the Holding Company Act or its administration.

"On the contrary, I think that without exception those companies which have registered have found that their programs for new capital and reconstruction when sound have been encouraged rather than discouraged and I do not think you will find the commission at any time being the bottle-neck of any such program.

**Will Co-operate**

"It is our hope here, in view of this very significant decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals that all unregistered companies may see fit to make special efforts to get better acquainted with the commission and with its utilities staff. It is our aim to go more than half way to make it possible for the companies to meet the standards prescribed by the act and the staff of the commission can be helpful in that respect."

With regard to the litigation of the holding companies, he said:

"I did not criticize and never have criticized the holding companies for challenging the constitutionality of the act, and if they still want to go on with that challenge, all right. In fact, if Electric Bond & Share decides to appeal to the Supreme Court, the commission will do all in its power to facilitate the procedure."

## Employment Down On Class I Roads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported a decrease of 1.53 per cent in the number of employees of Class I railroads between September 15 and the middle of October.

The number of employees on October 15 was given as 1,115,919, compared with 1,133,227 the month before.

The principale decline was in the number of employees engaged in maintenance of way and structures. This class dropped from 251,260 to 235,623.

## British Aim to Hold Steel Prices Stable

*By the Associated Press*

London

British steel producers announce a move to stabilize the price of steel until the end of 1938.

The decision, in conformity with a recommendation of the British Iron and Steel Federation, is to maintain prices at their present level until the end of 1938. All sales and contract deliveries after that time will be at the association price then ruling.

It was said the move was "actuated by a desire to contribute to prolongation of the present level of trade activity" and to safeguard against a sharp rise in the cost of the rearmament program.

## Business Decline Seen as Similar To 1923-24 Slump

The current decline in business activity has many characteristics of the temporary recession which developed in 1923-24 in the midst of the long upswing of the 1920's, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current weekly Report. However, says the survey, it has little, if any, similarity to the situation in 1929.

We have had a period of active speculation with rising commodity prices, a fairly strong—but not extreme—speculative upswing in stocks, a new climax in machine tool orders, numerous wage advances, and a rising cost of living. Yet none of these things have gone to such marked extremes as they have in times preceding a major depression.

On the other hand, two most important forerunners of every major depression have been conspicuously lacking—overexpansion of credit and high interest rates. Commercial loans of member banks, for example, stood at $9,500,000,000 in September, 1929, and loans on securities at $7,700,000,000, whereas September, last, the corresponding figures were $4,200,000,000 and $3,300,000,000, respectively. Instalment and trade credits are also moderate. There was some overstocking of inventories last spring, but nothing to compare with that preceding the collapse of 1920-21.

Taxes, however, are higher than ever before, and the burden of New Deal social legislation is a difficulty with which business must contend that was not present on previous occasions. Believing, however, that the legislative situation will tend to improve in the near future, the Service looks for a resumption of the recovery uptrend within the next four to six months.

## Steel Operations This Week Off To 41 P. C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Production level in the steel industry this week is scheduled at 41 per cent as compared with 48.6 per cent last week, a decline of 7.6 points or 15.6 per cent, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. Output has been dropping steadily for nine weeks, the decrease of 43.1 points since the week of Aug. 30, 1937, representing a drop of about 51 per cent.

This week's figure is the lowest recorded since the week of July 15, 1935, when the rate of operations was 39.9 per cent of capacity. With the exception of that week, the current rate is the lowest since the final week of 1934.

Prices for open hearth steel billets at Pittsburgh are now $37 per gross ton, a rate recently reaffirmed through the first quarter of 1938. It compares with a $26 price through the major part of the depression period.

## Farm Purchasing Power Seen At Peak for a Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The purchasing power of the agricultural regions is now at about its peak for some time to come unless some unusual development such as drought, war or compulsory crop control should be witnessed, says the Standard Statistics Co. Another factor which might increase farm buying power would be the discovery of an effective means to enable the U. S. to regain a larger share of the foreign market. But there is better than an even chance, the Service continues, that farm income will be moderately lower next year.

"Farm crops, and more especially wheat, are constantly over-dramatized in discussions of agricultural problems," says Standard Statistics. "The fact is that only one-half of farm income is obtained from crops. The other half is obtained from livestock and livestock products.

"Supplies of livestock are low, herds have been reduced by the recent droughts. However, prices for meat animals are high and will remain so a long time ahead until the slow process of repopulation is completed. Although livestock prices are bound to decline from present unusual levels, they probably will recede slowly in 1938. Feed prices, on the other hand, have dropped sharply, and the combination of low feeding costs and relatively high animal prices will insure a satisfactory return from this important source.

"The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and its predecessor agencies for the last several years have been protecting prices on the smaller crops. Whenever temporary market gluts tumble quotations, this agency usually enters the market and either provides support or directly raises prices through outright purchases. These operations will undoubtedly continue, justifying optimistic expectations on those crops which, while not important severally, collectively represent a sizable proportion of total farm income.

"It is the returns from the grains and from cotton that are most vulnerable, however, and these products usually account for close to 25 per cent of total farm income. If these crops are again large next year and if foreign yields are ample, prices will tend to rest on the federal price pegs, and the income of these farmers, if not lower, will certainly be no higher than that obtained this year."

**Orders 11 Passenger Cars**

CHICAGO — Announcement that the Burlington has placed orders for 11 additional stainless steel passenger cars was made by Albert Cotsworth Jr., the railroad's passenger traffic manager. Three of the additional stainless steel cars just ordered from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia will be used to meet the increasing public demand for accommodations on Zephyr trains.

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Nov. 17 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Nov. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Dec. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Dec. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Dec. 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Nov. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Nov. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Nov. 20 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Dec. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Dec. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Dec. 4 |

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1937

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,100,000 |
| Previous day | 1,377,456 |
| 1937 vol. to date | 366,337,239 |
| 1936 vol. to date | 413,111,200 |

## Substantial Rise In Stock Market; Coppers in Lead

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Stocks climbed over on the recovery side of the fence in today's market and leaders posted gains running to 3 or more points.

The come-back was of the creeping variety, however, with the ticker tape frequently dozing. Quotations were around their best near the final hour, but volume failed to expand. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

Coppers, utilities, motors and specialties led the upward reversal. Several oils, rails and aircrafts found support.

### Commodities Rise

Helping brighten the market picture was an upswing in recently weak commodities. Wheat, corn, cotton, copper, rubber and hide futures came back briskly.

Stock sellers exhibited more timidity than usual, brokers said, because of thoughts that when the special session of Congress convenes next week the Administration may pull a "rabbit" out of the hat as a means of reviving stagnant business and industry. Wall Street, in addition, was a bit more confident alterations would be made in the much-disputed undistributed earnings and capital gains tax laws.

Gold mining shares reversed their uptrend of the past week or so and the principal foreign currencies dipped in terms of the dollar following announcement the Treasury is shipping gold abroad for the first time in nearly two years.

Tilting forward the greater part of the session were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Metal, Inspiration Copper, Howe Sound, Phelps Dodge, Consolidated Edison, Stone & Webster, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., International Telephone, American Water Works, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Inland Steel, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Johns-Manville, Owens-Illinois, Amerada, Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Sears Roebuck, Zenith Radio, Deere and International Harvester.

### Bond Market Steady

The bond market ambled along evenly today, with scattered fractional gains and losses.

The rails stood out as the strongest group as the noon hour neared. Tilting upwards were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island 4s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s and 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. A shade lower, however, were North Western 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

International Telephone 5s and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s were up slightly, but easier were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Shell Union 3½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Among utilities, International Hydro Electric 6s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Utilities Power & Light 5s were in demand. Lagging were American & Foreign Power 5s and Detroit Edison 4½s.

Cuban 5½s were up 2¼ at one time, and Abitibi Power & Paper 5s were down around 2¼.

United States Governments were 5-32s of a point higher to 3-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The curb market forged ahead fractions to around 3 points today under a moiest buying wave. Higher priced specialties recorded the widest gains as the final hour neared.

Aluminum Co. jumped around 3 points and Montgomery Ward "A" was up about 2. Gaining a point or more were Niagara Power, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pan American Airways, Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and American Gas (AP) Electric.

Fractionally ahead in quiet dealings were St. Regis Paper, Sherwin Williams, United Wall Paper, American Light & Traction, United Gas, Gulf Oil, Electric Bond & Share, Pantepec Oil and Pennroad.

Arkansas Natural Gas "A" dipped a minor fraction at one time.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $5.01⅛ | $5.02⅛ | $8.2397 |
| Cable | 5.01⅛ | 5.02⅜ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0340 | .0342 | § |
| Belgium—belga | .1706 | .1707 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2323 | .2325 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0527 | .0527 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4049 | .4048 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5553 | .5565 | § |
| Sweden—krona | .2585 | .2590 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2520 | .2526 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2239 | .2245 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | † | † | .3267 |
| Greece—drachma | .0092 | .0092 | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1887 | .1887 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch-via—crown | .0350 | .0350 | § |
| Finland—finm'k | .0220 | .0220 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1975 | .1975 | .2961 |
| Poland—zloty | .1893 | .1893 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escuo | .0454 | .0454 | .0748 |
| Roumania—leu | .0076 | .0076 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0233 | .0233 | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentine—peso¶ | .2990 | .3000 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0560 | .0570 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso | .0375 | .0375 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2575 | .2575 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .5950‡ | .5950‡ | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2925 | .2935 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3784 | .3799 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5569 | .5585 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—ol | .3137 | .3145 | § |
| Shanghai—dol | .2987x | .2987x | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5687 | .5900 | .9613 |
| Phil Islands—peso | .5012 | .5012 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.0006 | 1.0006 | 1.0931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2780 | .2780 | .8440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

## Electric Auto-Lite

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOLEDO—Tlectric Auto-Lite Co. is reducing working hours from 40 to 30 a week in all plants except those used for manufacturing batteries. R. G. Martin, president, said a five-day six-hour week would supplant the present five-day eight-hour week in order to spread employment as long as the current recession in the automobile industry lasts.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 36 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | Nov 8 |
| 85 | 45 | Acme Steel (4) | 3 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | +1½ |
| 22¾ | 9 | Adams Exp (.30g) | 9 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 10½ | + ⅝ |
| 28⅝ | 17½ | Adams-Millis (2) | 2 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 16½ | Addressograph (1.40) | 5 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | Advance Rumely | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Nov 8 |
| 80¼ | 48¾ | Air Reduction (1a) | 58 | 50⅜ | 49¾ | 49⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | ½ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8 | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 14 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 1 | Alleghany | 6 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 68½ | 10 | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Nov 1 |
| 59¾ | 11 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ¼ |
| 59 | 31 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Nov 3 |
| 52⅛ | 10½ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ½ |
| 45⅝ | 13 | Alleg Stl (1.60) | 5 | 20 | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 27⅞ | 6½ | Allen Indust (1) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Nov 5 |
| 258½ | 150 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | 11 | 157 | 152 | 157 | +6 |
| 17½ | 11 | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 30 |
| 33⅛ | 10 | Allied Mills (2g) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | +1½ |
| 21⅞ | 6⅛ | Allied Stores (.20a) | 19 | 10⅜ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | + ⅜ |
| 85 | 50 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Nov 8 |
| 83½ | 34 | Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g) | 21 | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ | +2½ |
| 39¾ | 8½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 8⅞ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ¼ |
| 52¼ | 19 | Amal Leather pf (3) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | Nov 4 |
| 114⅞ | 57½ | Amerada (2) | 5 | 60½ | 60 | 60½ | +2½ |
| 101½ | 53½ | Am Ag Ch Del (6½g) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | — ½ |
| 41⅜ | 10 | Am Bank Note (¾g) | 21 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 80¾ | 28 | Am Brake Sh (2g) | 10 | 35 | 34 | 35 | + ½ |
| 121 | 79½ | Am Can (4a) | 12 | 86⅜ | 85 | 86 | + ½ |
| 174 | 151⅞ | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 158½ | 158½ | 158½ | Nov 8 |
| 154 | 151¼ | Am Car & Fdy (¾g) | 10 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | +1¼ |
| 104½ | 36 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 2 | 40 | 39½ | 40 | +1 |
| 33¾ | 11¼ | Am Ch & Cable (1g) | 17 | 17 | 16¼ | 16¾ | + ½ |
| 150 | 86 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Nov 6 |
| 112 | 90 | Am Chicle (4a) | 5 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | Nov 8 |
| 23⅜ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 30¾ | 8¼ | Am Coml Alcohol | 10 | 14⅛ | 13⅜ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33⅜ | 12½ | Am Crys Sug (3¼g) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 13½ | 2 | Am Encaustic Tiling | 14 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 5 | Am European | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Oct 29 |
| 13¾ | 2½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 33 | 5 | 4⅜ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 17 | Am & For P $6 pf | 3 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | +1½ |
| 68⅞ | 19 | Am & For P $7 pf | 1 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | +1½ |
| 38½ | 6¾ | Am & For P 2 pf | 21 | 12⅝ | 11 | 11½ | +1⅜ |
| 21 | 7¾ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Nov 6 |
| 11¼ | 2½ | Am Hide & Leather | 13 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ¼ |
| 55¾ | 20⅜ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ½ |
| 52⅜ | 32¼ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 4 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | +3 |
| 4¾ | 1½ | Am Ice | 4 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 14 | Am Ice pf (1½g) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Nov 5 |
| 17¾ | 6⅜ | Am International | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Nov 4 |
| 58⅞ | 14½ | Am Locomotive | 21 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 125 | 53 | Am Locomotive pf | 24 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | + ¾ |
| 29⅜ | 10½ | Am M & Fdy (1) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Nov 6 |
| 13⅝ | 3 | Am M & Met (.60) | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 68¾ | 26 | Am Metal (1¼g) | 3 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 139½ | 105 | Am Metal 6½ pf (6) | 15 | 30⅜ | 28½ | 29½ | +3½ |
| 16½ | 3 | Am Power & Light | 1 | 103 | 102 | 102 | — 3 |
| 87⅛ | 31 | Am P & L $6 pf (6) | 139 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | + ½ |
| 72½ | 26 | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 7 | 45½ | 42 | 45½ | +4¾ |
| 29½ | 9¼ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 18 | 39½ | 38 | 38½ | +3 |
| 45¼ | 15½ | Am Roll Mill (2g) | 172 | 12⅜ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 101⅝ | 70 | Am Roll Mill pf (4½) | 34 | 24¼ | 23⅜ | 24 | + ⅝ |
| 36 | 17½ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 2 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¾ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 7½ | Am Seating (½g) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| 105¾ | 45¼ | Am Smelt & R (4g) | 7 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | + ¾ |
| 154 | 128¾ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 54 | 49 | 46¾ | 47¾ | + ¾ |
| 67½ | 46 | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128¾ | Nov 6 |
| 73¼ | 22½ | Am Steel Fdrs (2) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — ½ |
| 26½ | 10½ | Am Stores (1½g) | 13 | 27½ | 25½ | 26⅞ | +1¾ |
| 56⅞ | 28¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 3 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 143¾ | 104⅞ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Nov 8 |
| 25⅞ | 14 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | —3 |
| 187 | 140 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 4 | 171½ | 171¼ | 171¾ | — ¾ |
| 99 | 66 | Am Tobacco (5) | 47 | 150 | 149 | 149½ | — ⅜ |
| 99⅞ | 68½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | *9 | 69¼ | 68⅛ | 68½ | + ⅛ |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | *12 | 71½ | 70½ | 71 | |
| 20⅛ | 4¼ | Am Type Founders | 4 | 139 | 139 | 139 | Nov 6 |
| 29½ | 8 | Am Wat Wks (.80) | 4 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 107 | 82 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 78 | 13⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | — ¾ |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Nov 6 |
| 79 | 30½ | Am Woolen pf (3k) | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 3¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 4 | 37¾ | 37⅛ | 37¾ | + ¼ |
| 79⅜ | 27½ | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | 13 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ½ |
| 69½ | 24½ | Anaconda (1¾g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Nov 8 |
| 97 | 39 | Anacon W&C (3½g) | 183 | 27¾ | 26 | 27½ | +2¼ |
| 24¾ | 10 | Anchor Cap (.45g) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | +1¾ |
| 37½ | 7 | Andes Copper | 3 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18¼ | + ¾ |
| 10¼ | 2⅝ | A P W Paper | 2 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | Nov 6 |
| 46 | 31 | Arch-Dan-M (2) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Nov 4 |
| 111 | 93 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Nov 8 |
| 13¾ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill (.70g) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Nov 8 |
| 99½ | 65 | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 30 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 127 | 96 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 3 | 72¾ | 70½ | 70½ | Nov 8 |
| 70½ | 30 | Armstrong Cork (2g) | 1 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | Oct 23 |
| 16¼ | 4⅞ | Arnold Const (⅜g) | *9 | 39½ | 38½ | 39½ | +1 |
| 17⅜ | 2⅝ | Artloom | 2 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | Nov 6 |
| 24¾ | 6⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 4 | 47⅜ | 45¼ | 47⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 101 | 75 | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 125 | 96 | Assd Gds 2 pf (7k) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Nov 5 |
| 57½ | 35 | Associates Invest (3) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | Nov 5 |
| 94¾ | 35 | Atch T & S F (2g) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Nov 8 |
| 104 | 78 | Atchison pf (5) | 41 | 39 | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| 55½ | 18 | Atl Coast Line | 6 | 78½ | 78 | 78 | |
| 29 | 5 | Atl Gulf & W In | 16 | 25¾ | 24½ | 25¼ | + ½ |
| 44 | 9 | Atl G & W In pf | 4 | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | Nov 6 |
| 37 | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ½ |
| 116½ | 101⅜ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 8 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 7⅜ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 8 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | + ¼ |
| 52⅜ | 39¼ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 94 | 40½ | 39¼ | 40½ | + ¾ |
| 94 | 40½ | Atlas Powder (3¼g) | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 | — ¼ |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Atlas Tack (⅛g) | 2 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 6¼ | Auburn Auto | 6 | 10 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 9½ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Aviation Corp | 9 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 12 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| 40½ | 8⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 43 | 12⅞ | 12⅛ | 12¾ | +1 |
| 47¾ | 10 | Balt & Ohio pf | 3 | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15¾ | +1 |
| 45 | 30 | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 4 | 34⅜ | 33½ | 33½ | Nov 5 |
| 43⅜ | 10⅜ | Barber Co (1g) | 18 | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ | +1¾ |
| 32 | 9 | Barber Bros | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +1 |
| 35¼ | 10 | Barnsdall (1) | 26 | 14¾ | 14 | 14¾ | + ¾ |
| 20¾ | 9¼ | Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g) | 6 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | Nov 8 |
| 23¾ | 13¼ | Bearing Cr (1a) | 1 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 105¾ | 98 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Nov 8 |
| 114¾ | 90¾ | Beech-Nut Pk (4a) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | Nov 8 |
| 15¾ | 7⅜ | Belding-Hem (1) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 88⅛ | 84 | Belg NR pf (3.27g) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Sep 9 |
| 30½ | 8¼ | Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 15 | Benef In Ln (2g) | 3 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | |
| 62¾ | 34 | Best & Co (2½g) | 2 | 36½ | 34¾ | 36½ | +2½ |
| 105½ | 41 | Beth Steel (4g) | 102 | 49 | 47⅛ | 48 | + ⅜ |
| 20 | 14 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 5 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 129½ | 87 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 2 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | — ½ |
| 69¾ | 28 | Bigelow-San (3g) | 2 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Nov 4 |
| 38 | 13½ | Black & Decker (1a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 9 | Blaw-Knox (.70g) | 1 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| 43⅛ | 21 | Boeing Airplane | 27 | 23⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 25 | 15 | Bohn Alum (2¾g) | 2 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30¼ | +1 |
| 28 | 17⅛ | Bond Stores (1.60) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 50⅝ | 24¼ | Borden (1.60) | 21 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| 15¾ | 3 | Borg Warner (2a) | 28 | 31 | 30¼ | 30½ | |
| 4½ | ½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ¼ |
| 35⅝ | 18¼ | Botany C M A | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Nov 8 |
| 23¼ | 7 | Bowser R Bear (2g) | 4 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | Nov 8 |
| 59⅞ | 18 | Bridgpt Brass (.65g) | 8 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 53½ | 32 | Briggs Mfg (2½g) | 20 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ½ |
| 47 | 29 | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 2 | 33 | 32 | 32 | |
| 8 | 1 | Bklyn & Queens T | 5 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 38½ | 6⅞ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Nov 8 |
| 53 | 8 | Bklyn-Man Tr | 14 | 13⅜ | 12½ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 102¼ | 32½ | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 3 | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | Nov 8 |
| 50 | 19¾ | Bklyn Un Gas (1.60) | 8 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22½ | +1¼ |
| 50 | 37 | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Nov 3 |
| 24½ | 6 | Bruns-Balke (½g) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 6½ | Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) | 16 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¾ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 20 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 45¼ | 10¼ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 3 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 65¼ | 26 | Bullard Co (1) | 4 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | |
| 18⅜ | 7 | Bulova Watch (4a) | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| 35⅝ | 15 | Burlington Mills (1) | 4 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 1¾ | Burr Ad Ma (1a) | 11 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + ¼ |
| 39 | 8 | Bush Terminal | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 18¼ | 5½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 5 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | Nov 5 |
| 13 | 2 | Butler Bros (.60) | 8 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| 36¼ | 16¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| 9¾ | 2¾ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 6 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 12⅝ | Byers Co | 4 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 10 | |
| | | Byron Jackson (2a) | 3 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | + ⅜ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 48¼ | 20½ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Nov 8 |
| 52⅜ | 50 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Oct 25 |
| 6⅛ | 1 | Callahan Z-Ld | 8 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 20⅛ | 4 | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 17 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 37⅜ | 10½ | Campbell Wy (1) | 2 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ | + ⅞ |
| 38¼ | 9½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 32 | 15½ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | + ⅜ |
| 17½ | 6⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 33 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 61½ | 30⅛ | Cannon Mills (1½g) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Nov 8 |
| 18½ | 6½ | Cap Adm A (½g) | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Nov 6 |
| 35⅜ | 18 | Carpenter Stl (1.60g) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Nov 8 |
| 9½ | 2⅞ | Carriers & Gen(.15g) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 100 | 50½ | Case (J I) (6g) | 6 | 94½ | 91 | 94½ | +2½ |
| 105¼ | 102½ | Caterpil Trac (2a) | 10 | 52¾ | 51½ | 52¼ | + ¾ |
| 41¾ | 17 | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 26 |
| 115 | 100 | Celanese Corp (2¼g) | 17 | 22¾ | 21½ | 22¾ | +1¾ |
| 48¼ | 21 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Oct 23 |
| 39¼ | 24 | Celotex (1.20g) | 3 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | |
| 12⅜ | 2 | Cent Aguir (1½a) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ¼ |
| 41¾ | 8 | Cent Fdy | 8 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 24¾ | 4 | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Nov 4 |
| 14⅛ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Nov 8 |
| 86⅜ | 40 | Cent Rib M (.40g) | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Nov 3 |
| 23⅜ | 3½ | Cerro de Pas (4a) | 25 | 41½ | 40¼ | 41⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 63¼ | 29½ | Certain-teed | 9 | 7 | 6¼ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 5 | Champ Pap & F (2) | 1 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 68⅞ | 31 | Checker Cab | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ¼ |
| 100 | 89¼ | Ches & Ohio (2.80a) | 19 | 38¼ | 37 | 38¼ | + ¼ |
| 90½ | 41½ | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Nov 6 |
| 4¾ | ¾ | Ches Corp (3) | 4 | 48 | 46½ | 48 | —4 |
| 13½ | 2 | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Nov 5 |
| 6⅜ | 1 | Chi & E Ill pf | 2 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 3 | Chi & N W | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 4 | 1 | Chi & N W pf | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Nov 6 |
| 18¼ | 3 | Chi Gt West | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 10½ | Chi Gt West pf | 4 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | Nov 8 |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 2 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 1½ | Chi M St P & P | 4 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Nov 8 |
| 33 | 6¾ | Chi M St P & P pf | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Nov 8 |
| 45 | 29 | Chi Pneu T | 5 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 5 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| 8¾ | 1 | Chi Rk Is & P | 4 | 30 | 29 | 29 | Nov 8 |
| 10½ | 1⅝ | C R I & P 6% pf | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 27½ | 6½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Nov 6 |
| 22⅛ | 12 | Chi Yell Cab (1½g) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Nov 8 |
| 15⅞ | 3 | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 135¾ | 52½ | Childs Co | 4 | 133⅛ | 13 | 13 | Nov 6 |
| 21⅜ | 11 | Chrysler (10g) | 8 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | City Ice & F (2) | 259 | 70⅞ | 68⅝ | 69⅞ | +2¾ |
| | | | 35 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13⅝ | —1⅛ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | 2 | City Stores | 5 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | Nov 8 |
| 48 | 24½ | Clark Eq (4.30g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | —1¾ |
| 48⅛ | 23 | Cler Graph B (1½g) | 6 | 28½ | 26½ | 28½ | +2½ |
| 37 | 28⅛ | Climx Molyb (.90g) | 5 | 30½ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 13½ | Cluett Peabody (1) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 170½ | 93¾ | Coca-Cola (3a) | 3 | 118 | 118½ | 119 | |
| 59 | 56½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 25¾ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm (½) | 25 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 104½ | 95½ | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | Nov 4 |
| 62¾ | 20¾ | Coll & Aik (5g) | 10 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |
| 51⅞ | 11¾ | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Nov 8 |
| 32 | 18 | Colum Br A (1.45g) | 5 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 31½ | 17½ | Colum Br B (1.45g) | 7 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 4⅜ | Colum G&El (.45g) | 150 | 9¼ | 8½ | 9 | + ⅜ |
| 108 | 68½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 1 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 10 | Colum Pict vtc(1a) | 10 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| 46⅜ | 27 | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | + ¼ |
| 125¾ | 75 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 5 | 79 | 78 | 78 | —1⅞ |
| 69¼ | 33½ | Comi Credit (4a) | 16 | 41½ | 40¾ | 41¼ | +1¼ |
| 80¼ | 39½ | Comi Credit pf (4¼) | 2 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | —⅝ |
| 120 | 95 | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 10 | 45½ | 45 | 45 | +1¼ |
| 21¼ | 5 | Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼) | 1 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | Nov 5 |
| 4⅛ | 1 | Comi Solv (.60) | 19 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 75⅝ | 35 | Comwlth & Sou | 81 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 4½ | Comwlth & So pf (3) | 20 | 41½ | 40 | 41½ | +1½ |
| 45½ | 21 | Conde Nast | 3 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | Nov 8 |
| 19¼ | 9¼ | Congoleum-Nairn (2) | 3 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 33¾ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 18⅞ | 4¾ | Consol Aircraft | 5 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | Nov 8 |
| 49⅞ | 22 | Consol Cigar | 6 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Nov 8 |
| 108 | 93 | Consol Edison (2) | 98 | 25¾ | 24 | 25⅜ | +1¼ |
| 53¼ | 1 | Consol Edison pf (5) | 2 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ½ |
| 18¾ | 4¼ | Consol Film | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 13½ | 3¼ | Consol Film pf | 3 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | + ½ |
| 17⅞ | 7 | Consol Laundries | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 105⅞ | 101 | Consol Oil (.80a) | 29 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 2⅜ | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Nov 1 |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 13¼ | 3 | Consol Textile | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 52¾ | 16 | Consol

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3¼s '41 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 106.18 |
| 1 | 3¾s '47-43 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.1 |
| 8 | 3¼s '45-43 | 106.22 | 106.19 | 106.20 |
| 3 | 4s '54-44 | 111.22 | 111.22 | 111.22 |
| 8 | 3⅜s '54-4 8 | 100.24 | 100.24 | 100.24 |
| 33 | 3⅜s '54-51 | 99.31 | 99.27 | 99.31 |
| 5 | 3s '55-51 | 102.30 | 102.29 | 102.30 |
| 15 | 3⅛s '60-55 | 100.21 | 100.17 | 100 19 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 3s '49-44 | 192.13 | 102.13 | 102.13 |

Home Owners' Loan

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 2¾s '49-39 | 100.26 | 100.25 | 100.26 |
| 17 | 3s 52-44 | 102.16 | 102.12 | 102.12 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Adams Exp 4½s'46 st | 96½ | 95 | 95 |
| 16 | Alleghany 5s'44 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 9 | Alleghany 5s'49 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 11 | Alleghany 5s'50 st | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 11 | Allis Chalmers 4s'52 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 |
| 87 | Am & For P 5s 2030 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| 8 | Am Int 5½s'49 | 63¼ | 62 | 63¼ |
| 39 | Am T&T 5½s'43 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ |
| 13 | Am T&T 3¼s'56 | 113¼ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 22 | Am T&T cv 4½s'39 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¼ |
| 16 | Am T&T cv 4½s'39 | 100¾ | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| 18 | Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 27 | Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 102¾ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 10 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¾ |
| 10 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 91½ | 90¾ | 91½ |
| 8 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 1 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 105¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 | AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58 | | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 | AT&SFRkyM 4s '65 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 11 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 | A C Line 5s '4 5 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 30 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | B&O 1st 5s'48 | 52 | 50½ | 52 |
| 27 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 80¼ | 80 | 80¼ |
| 26 | B & O 5s '96 F | 45½ | 43½ | 45½ |
| 14 | B&O 5s 2000 D | 44 | 42¾ | 44 |
| 123 | B&O cv 4½s'60 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 14 | B&O 4s '48 | 38¾ | -37¾ | 38¾ |
| 17 | B&O 5s S W '50 | 76½ | 75½ | 76½ |
| 2 | Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 60 | 58 | 60 |
| 28 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 117¾ | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 5s '60 C | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 21 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 10 | Boston&Me 5s '67 | 92½ | 92¾ | 92½ |
| 13 | Boston&Me 5s '67 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| 4 | Bkly Edis 3¼s '6 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 | Bkly UnElist 5s '50 | 60¾ | 60½ | 60¾ |
| 2 | Bkly U Gas 5s'45 | 83¾ | 83½ | 83¾ |
| 16 | Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 112½ | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 101 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 | Camag Sug 7s '42 ct | 51¼ | 50½ | 51¼ |
| 2 | Can Sou 5s '62 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 9 | Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 118 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 112¾ | 112⅝ | 112¾ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 113¾ | 113 | 113¼ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s '54 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 | Can Pac 4½s'48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 13 | Can Pac 4½s'60 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 29 | Can Pac 4s '59 | 98⅞ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 10 | Caro C & O 5s '39 | 86¾ | 86 | 86 |
| 3 | Celotex 4½s'47 w'w | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 6 | Cen & Tex Pac 4s '48 | 78½ | 76¼ | 76¾ |
| 1 | Cen Foundry 6s '41 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 2 | Cen of Ga 5½s'45 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 | Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 3 | Cen of Ga cn 5s'45 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 | Cen Ill E&G 5s '51 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 3 | Cen Ill 3¼s'6 6 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 | Cen Pac 5s '60 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 25 | Cen Pac 1st 4s'49 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 12 | Cen RR N J 5s '87 | 68 | 67¾ | 68 |
| 1 | Certain-teed 5½s'48 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 2 | C & Ohio cn 5s '51 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 | C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 | Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 10 | CB&Q 4½s '77 | 105 | 104⅜ | 105 |
| 1 | CB&Q 5½s'26 D Ill | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 22 | Chic Gt West 4s '50 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Chi I&L 6s '66 | 19½ | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | Chi I&L 6s '47 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3 | Chi I&L 5s '47 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | CMStP&P 5s '75 | 7½ | 6 | 6 |
| 84 | CMSP&P Ac 5s '75 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 5 | CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3& |
| 13 | Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 1 | Chi & NW cv 4¼s'49 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| 1 | Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 37 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 9& | 9⅝ | 9⅞ |
| 32 | CRI&P 4½s'52 Ser A | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 2 | CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 4 | Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | Ch Un Sta 3½s'63 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 14 | Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 10 | Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ |
| 12 | CCC&StL 4½s'77 | 97¾ | 97 | 97 |
| 1 | Clev&Pitts 3½s'50 D | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 | ClevUnTerm 4½s'72 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 | ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 | ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 13 | Col&So 4½s'80 | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95½ |
| 9 | | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40¼ |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 | Colmbia G 5s '52 May | 93½ | 93 | 93¼ |
| 6 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 2 | Colorado F&I 4s '61 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 5 | Com'l Cred 2¾s'4 2 | ½00⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 | Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 | Con Edis 3½s'46 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 | Con Edis 3½s'56 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 35 | Con Gas NY 4½s'51 | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107⅝ |
| 24 | Con Oil 3½s'51 | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅝ |
| 4 | Consum Pow 3½s'70 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95⅛ |
| 9 | Consum Pw 3½s'65 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 2 | Consum Pw 3½s'66 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | Container 5s '43 | 10½ | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | Crane Co 3½s'51 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 | Crown Cork 4s'50 | 99½ | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| 7 | CubaNo Ry 5½s'42 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 | D & R G West 5s '55 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 |
| 1 | D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 2 | D & R G West 5s '78 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 | Det Ed 5s '52 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 4 | Det Ed 4½s'61 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 | Det Ed 4s '65 | 112⅞ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 | Det Ed 4½s'68 | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 | Duluth SS&A 5s '37 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 2 | Elect Auto Lite 4s '52 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 50 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 27 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 44 | 42¼ | 44 |
| 4 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 43¼ | 42½ | 43½ |
| 2 | Erie cv 4s '53 A | 56¼ | 56 | 56¼ |
| 3 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 8 | Francis Sug 6s '56 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| 7 | Gen Cable 5½s'47 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 | Gen Mot Accept 3s '46 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | GenMotAccept3¼s '51 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 6 | Goodrich 4¼s'56 | 52 | 51½ | 52 |
| 7 | Goodrich 6s '45 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98¾ |
| 16 | Goodyr T&T 5s '57 | 94 | 93½ | 94 |
| 11 | Gt Nor 2¾s'4 2 ser C | 102¼ | 101¾ | 102½ |
| 3 | Gt Nor 4½s'52 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 2 | Gt Nor 4½s'76 D | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 | Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61 | 91 | 90½ | 91 |
| 114 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 112¼ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s '46 F | 103¾ | 102½ | 103 |
| 19 | Gt Nor 3¾s'67 | 9393 | 92 | 92¾ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 3¾s'61 | 82 | 81 | 82 |
| 10 | Gulf St Stl 4½s'61 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 10 | Gulf St Util 4s '66 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 | Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40 | 99 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 15 | Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 13 | Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 32¾ | 32 | 32 |
| 7 | Hud & Man inc 5s '57 | 50⅝ | 50 | 50⅜ |
| 4 | Ill Cen 4s '52 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 5 | Ill Cen 4s'53 | 55¼ | 55 | 55¼ |
| 12 | Ill Cen 4¾s'66 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 2 | Ill Cen 5s '55 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41½ |
| 19 | IC & C&L & NO 5s '63 A | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 10 | IC & C&L & NO 4½s'63 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 3 | Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 | Interb R Tr 4s '52 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 | Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 14 | Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 | Interb R Trr rfg 5s '66ct | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 20 | Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 8 | Int Cer Nor a| 6s '52 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 3 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 20 | 19¼ | 20 |
| 15 | Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 15 | Int Paper 6s '55 | 85½ | 85 | 85¼ |
| 2 | Int Paper 5s '47 | 85¼ | 85 | 85 |
| 1 | Int Rys C A 6½s'47 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 36 | Int T & T cv 4½s '39 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 23 | Int T & T 4½s'5 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 26 | Int TelT 5s '56 | 55 | 54¼ | 55 |
| 1 | Iowa Pow rfg 6s '51 | 60¼ | 59½ | 60 |
| 13 | James F&Clpa 4s '59 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 3 | Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 5 | K C South 5s '50 | 84¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 6 | K C South 4s '50 | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 1 | K C Term 4s '60 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 | Keith B F 6s '46 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 | Kinney & Co 5½s'41 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | Kresge Found 4s '45 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 5 | Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 | Lac Gas 5½s'57 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 2 | L S & M B 3½s'97 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 55 | Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| 2 | Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 | Leh Val V Rl 4 7ds'65 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 36⅜ | 35 | 36¼ |
| 15 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ |
| 1 | Liggett & M 2s5s '51 | 30¼ | 29½ | 30¼ |
| 1 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 5 | Loews 3½s '46 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 5 | Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 16 | Louis & N un 4s '40 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Louis&Nashville 4½s | 105½ | 105 | 105½ |
| 2 | Maine Cen 4s '60 | 111¾ | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 2 | Manat Sug 7½s'42 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 20 | Manat Sug 1½s'42 ct | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 6 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 1 | Manhat Ry 4s 190 ct | 31½ | 30¾ | 31½ |
| 1 | McCrory Stra 5s '51 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 19 | McKes&Rob 5½s'50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Mead Corp 6s '45 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 |
| 10 | Met Ed 4½s'68 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2 | MetWSideECh4s'38 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | MilElRy&L 5s '61B | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 1 | MilEl Ry&L 5s '71 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 | MilSpar&NW 4s '47 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | M&StL cn 5s '34 ct | 6½ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 1 | MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 14 | 13 | 13½ |
| 28 | M-K Tex ajj 5s '67 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 3 | Mo Pac 5½s'49 | 22½ | 22 | 22¾ |
| | | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 46 | Mo Pac 5s '77F | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| 35 | Mo Pac 5s'78 G | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¾ |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s '81 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 13 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 8 | 7 | 6¾ |
| 1 | Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 | Mohawk&Mal 4s '91 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 | Monongah Ry 4s '60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 | MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 13 | Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 4 | Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 64¼ | 64 | 64¼ |
| 9 | Mor & Essex2½s '55 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 |
| 1 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 55 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww | 99½ | 98¾ | 99 |
| 9 | Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45 | 103⅜ | 102¼ | 102⅜ |
| 12 | Nat Steel 4s '65 | 105⅝ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 6 | NEng T&T 4½s '61B | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 1 | NJ P&L 4½s '60 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 17 | NO PS 5s '55B | 94½ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 | NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 1 | NO&Gns E&P 3½s'65 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 69¾ | 69⅝ | 69¾ |
| 16 | NYC 4½s 2013A | 62½ | 62 | 62½ |
| 21 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 80 | 77½ | 78 |
| 1 | NYC 3¾s '46 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 19 | NYC 3¼s '54 | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| 24 | NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 63½ | 62 | 63½ |
| 15 | NYCGHR 3½s '97 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ |
| 7 | NYChe&StL 5½s '74A | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 | NYCh&StL 4½s'78 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| 1 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 2 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 20 | NY Steam 4s '56 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 4 | NY Steam 4s '47 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 2 | NY Steam 4s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | NY Steam 5s '56 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 | NY Steam 5s '51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | NY Steam 5s '37 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 14 | NYTel 4½s'39 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106⅝ |
| 18 | NYTel 3¼s '67 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 103⅛ |
| 5 | NYW&Bost 4½s'46 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 3 | Norf Sou 5s '61 ct | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | Norf Sou 5s '61A | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 1 | Norf&W 4s '96 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 3 | Nor Am Co 5s '61 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 | Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 102⅞ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 5 | Nor Am Ed 5s '57A | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 30 | Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 3 | Nor Pac 4s '97 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 12 | Nor Pac 3s 1047 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | Ogden&L Cha 4s '48 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 15 | Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 16⅜ | 15¾ | 16⅜ |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 102 | 102 | 101¾ |
| 1 | Okla G&E 3¾s'66 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 | Pas Gas&E 3½s'66 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 4 | Pac G&E 4¾s '64 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 4 | Pac T&T 3¼s '66C | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 5 | Para Bway 3s '55 ct | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| 11 | Park Pict 3¼s '47 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Parmelee Tr 6s '44 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ |
| 11 | Penn Dix 6s 44 | 78¼ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 | Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60 | 43¼ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 17 | Penn Ohe&Det 4½s'77 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 | Penn P&Lt 4½s '81 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | Penn Pow 3½s '67 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 22 | Penn RR gen 5s '68 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 23 | Penn RR gen 4½s '65 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 23 | Penn RR 4½s deb '70 | 103½ | 103½ | 103¼ |
| 28 | Penn RR gen 4¼s'5 81 | 92½ | 92¼ | 91½ |
| 1 | Penn RR 4½s '84 E | 100½ | 99¾ | 100 |
| 11 | Penn RR 3¾s '70 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 48 | Penn RR 3¼s '52 | 94½ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 | Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 91 | 90½ | 91 |
| 1 | Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 19 | Peoria & E inc 4s '90 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 1 | PereMarq 5s '56 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 13 | Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 2 | Pere Marq 5s'5 2 A | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 13 | Phila Co 5s '67 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 12 | Phil Elec 2¾s '67 | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| 12 | Phil Read C&I 6s '49 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 5¼ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 2 | Pitt Coke & Ir 4.s'52 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 55 | Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 | Portsmouth Ga 5s'52 | 55 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 14 | Postal Tel&Cb 5s'53 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 4 | Purity Bak 5s'48 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| 1 | Radio Keith 6s'41 | 86¼ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 6 | Ready 4½s'97 A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 | Ready 4½s'97 B | 92¾ | 92 | 92¾ |
| 1 | Reig Jer Cen 4s'51 | 91½ | 91 | 91½ |
| 1 | Remington Rand 4½s'56 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 30 | Repub Steel 4½s'56 | 95½ | 95. | 95½ |
| 33 | Repub Steel 4½s'61 | 106½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Repub Steel 4½s'56 | 84½ | 83¾ | 84¼ |
| 4 | Rever Cop&B 4½s'5 8 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 25 | Richfield Oil 4s'52 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 1 | Rutland Int 4½s '41 st | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| ● | Safeway Stra 4s '47 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Saguenay P Cb 4½s'4 6 | 100 | 100 | 10 |
| 15 | StLIM&Sth&G'33 | 57 | 55 | 55½ |
| 1 | StLSF 5s B '50 ct | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 | St L S F 4½s '78 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 10 | St L S F 5s '50 A | 14 | 13½ | 13½ |
| 10 | St L S F 4s '50A ct | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 | St LSW rfg 5s '90 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 6 | St L SW 1st 4s '89 | 74¾ | 74 | 74¾ |
| 1 | StPaul UnDep 5s '72 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | San Diego G&E 4s'65 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 6 | Schulco 6½s'46 A st | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅜ |
| 1 | Schulco6½s'46B | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 65 | Sears R & Co 4s'45 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 10 | Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct | 9¼ | 9 | 9 |
| 6 | Shell Un 3½s'51 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Silesian Am 7s '41 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| ) | | 75 | 75 | 75 |

## Inactive Issues on N.Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Actual Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 6¾ | Conn Ry & L pf | 20 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Nov 5 |
| 87 | 65 | Consol Cigar pf 4% | 10 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Oct 18 |
| 63 | 63 | Cons Cigppf ww (6½) | 60 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ | Nov 1 |
| 77 | 47¼ | Cons Cig pf xw (6½) | 10 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | Nov 8 |
| 17⅜ | 3 | Corn Exchange (3) | 40 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | — | ¼ |
| 127 | 75 | Cuba RR pf | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Nov 5 |
| 62 | 30 | Cuban-Am S pf (18k) | 30 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | Nov 5 |
| 109 | 96½ | Cushman 8 pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | —2 |
| 22 | 5 | Dayton P&L pf (4½) | 20 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Nov 6 |
| 110 | 12½ | Detroit & Mackinac | 40 | 7 | 5½ | 7 | Oct 29 |
| 41¼ | 27 | Detroit & Mac pf | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 23 |
| 122 | 112 | Dixie-Vortex A (2¾) | 60 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 115½ | 109½ | Duplan Silk pf (8) | 20 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | — ½ |
| 164 | 150 | Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5) | 100 | 111¾ | 111½ | 111¾ | Nov 8 |
| 115⅝ | 105½ | Eastman Kod pf (6) | 20 | 163½ | 163½ | 163½ | — ½ |
| 80 | 75⅝ | Endicott-John pf (5) | 10 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Nov 5 |
| 6¾ | 1 | Erie & Pitts (3½) | 30 | 76 | 76 | 76 | Sep 10 |
| 32 | 7½ | Fairbanks Co | 250 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | + ¼ |
| 103 | 75 | Fairbanks pf | 30 | 104½ | 10 | 10¼ | +1¼ |
| 39¾ | 25⅛ | Fed Lt & Trac pf (6) | 30 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Nov 3 |
| 98 | 80 | Filene's Sns (1.70g) | 10 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Oct 5 |
| 135 | 70 | Food Mach pf (4½) | 60 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | |
| 83 | 50 | Foster Wheeler pf | 20 | 73 | 70 | 70 | Nov 4 |
| 117 | 102 | Franklin Simon pf | 30 | 50¼ | 50 | 50 | Nov 4 |
| 73 | 20½ | Freeport Sul pf (6) | 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Nov 3 |
| 49½ | 6½ | Fuller 2 pf | 20 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Nov. 8 |
| 33 | 10¼ | Gamewell | 30 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | + ½ |
| 106¼ | 89⅛ | Gannett pf (6) | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Nov 8 |
| 183 | 117 | Gen Baking pf (8) | 40 | 118 | 118 | 118 | Oct 22 |
| 152 | 110 | Gen Cigar pf (7) | 50 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Oct 28 |
| 64½ | 38 | Gen G & El cv pf | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Oct 29 |
| 124 | 117 | Gen Mills pf (6) | 40 | 118½ | 118 | 118 | Nov 8 |
| 118 | 103¼ | Gen Pr Ink pf (6) | 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Nov 5 |
| 117½ | 85 | Gen Ry Sig pf (6) | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Nov 8 |
| 115 | 96 | Gen Steel Cast pf | 70 | 26 | 24 | 25 | +1½ |
| 96 | 55 | Goth Stik H pf (7) | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | Oct 28 |
| 145½ | 131 | Gt W Sug pf (7) | 20 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Oct 30 |
| 64¼ | 50½ | Green B&W (2½g) | 39 | 133 | 133 | 133 | Nov 3 |
| 88 | 65¼ | Greene Cananea (3a) | 30 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Nov 8 |
| 59 | 12 | Guantanamo Sug pf | 40 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Jul 22 |
| 36 | 26½ | Hack W pf A (1¾) | 20 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | Nov 5 |
| 108 | 101 | Hamilton W pf (6) | 20 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Nov 5 |
| 105 | 92 | Hanna 8 5 pf (5) | 20 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Oct 27 |
| 140 | 123 | Harb-Walk pf (6) | 20 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | Nov 8 |
| 106½ | 71¾ | Hat Corp pf (6½) | 10 | 127 | 128 | 128 | Nov 3 |
| 166 | 140 | Helme pf (7) | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Oct 29 |
| 135¼ | 125 | Hercules P pf (6) | 10 | 154 | 154 | 154 | Sep 20 |
| 130½ | 94 | Holland F pf (5) | 30 | 128 | 128 | 128 | +1½ |
| 114¾ | 109 | Holly Sug pf (7) | 80 | 94¾ | 94 | 94 | Oct 21 |
| 72 | 45 | Illinois Cent LL (4) | 10 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Oct 22 |
| 143 | 132 | Ingersoll Rd pf (6) | 60 | 42½ | 41 | 41 | — ½ |
| 111¼ | 100 | Interch Corp pf (6) | 40 | 132 | 132 | 132 | Nov 6 |
| 10 | 2¼ | Int Ry Cent Amer | 380 | 6 | 5½ | 6 | +1 |
| 110 | 65 | Int Silver pf (8k) | 980 | 53⅞ | 50½ | 52 | +2 |
| 107½ | 72¼ | Intrst D Strs pf (7) | 10 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | Nov 5 |
| 127 | 116 | Island Crk C pf (6) | 20 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | Nov 3 |
| 126 | 120 | Johns-Man pf (7) | 10 | 118 | 118 | 118 | +2 |
| 136 | 72 | Jones&L S pf (5¼k) | 50 | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ | |
| 121 | 115½ | Kan C Pow pf B (6) | 220 | 77 | 74⅞ | 75 | Nov 8 |
| 110 | 82½ | Keith-A O pf (5¼k) | 10 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| 109½ | 92 | Kendall pf (6a) | 20 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | Nov 4 |
| 71 | 20½ | Kinney (G R) pf | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Nov 1 |
| 35½ | 12 | Kinney (G R) pr pf | 30 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | —1¾ |
| 27½ | 6 | Laclede Gas | 60 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Nov 6 |
| 41½ | 8 | Laclede Gas pf | 50 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Nov 3 |
| 203 | 101 | Lehigh P C 4% pf (4) | 160 | 22 | 20½ | 22 | +1½ |
| 110 | 101 | Loose-W B 5% pf (5) | 10 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| 147¾ | 125 | Lorillard pf (7) | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 132½ | 127½ | MacAnd & F pf (6) | 30 | 126 | 126 | 126 | Nov 4 |
| 30 | 6 | Manati Sugar pf | 20 | 128½ | 128¼ | 128

# Galli-Curci Is Heard in Style By Main Street

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WADENA, Minn. — Wadena, a town of 2500 in northern Minnesota, established a new "Main Street," when Mme. Galli-Curci, soprano, sang, with Homer Samuels as her accompanist, to an overflowing "Town Hall" here. A stirring ovation the capacity house gave the grand opera star on her first appearance in Wadena, said to be the smallest town in which she has sung. It was her last appearance in Minnesota on the fall concert tour which will take her from Wadena to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Good roads and fast transportation contributed to bring music lovers of north central Minnesota to Wadena for the concert. Nor was the Town Hall the traditional dusty, drafty opera house of 25 years ago with its folding wooden chairs, but a modernistic municipal auditorium built in 1934 at a cost of $90,000, furnished with comfortable velvet upholstered seats. The stage of the auditorium is more than 100 feet square. Special insulation gives the building exceptional acustic qualities.

In this small town, 50 miles north of Sauk Centre, former home of Sinclair Lewis, dairy farmers, turkey ranchers, and lumbermen, as well as music teachers, students and townspeople for miles in all directions clamored for a chance to hear the singer. All reserved seats were sold three days before the concert. Extra chairs were placed in the orchestra pit and aisles, and standing room was sold in the lobby.

All roads led to Wadena, with Brainerd, 50 miles east, sending more than 200 persons, and Fergus Falls, 50 miles in the opposite direction, nearly as many. Some came by chartered busses. There were cars from as far distant as Northhome, Minn., 150 miles north, and from Ortonville and Morris, Minn., as far South. One woman drove from White Rock, S. D., nearly 250 miles southwest. Hotels and restaurants were taxed to capacity.

A lumberman from 100 miles north listened as intently to the concert as the man who sat next to him, a band director from a town 75 miles west. Mme. Galli-Curci commented on the appreciative attention of the audience. Music lovers came not to see and be seen, nor because they were doing the proper thing by subscribing to a concert, but to hear and enjoy the music. They recalled Mme. Galli-Curci for encore after encore.

Letters of thanks from neighboring towns poured in to the Civic and Commerce Association, for giving the people of rural Minnesota this opportunity. Letters from small towns in Iowa and South Dakota were received, inquiring how the same service might be done elsewhere.

With the successful concert by Mme. Galli-Curci here, it is proved for the third consecutive year that "Main Street" welcomes the best in music. In 1935, Eugene Ormandy directed the Minneapolis Symphony before a capacity crowd in the Wadena Auditorium. Under the direction of Jerzy Bojanowski, the Minneapolis Symphony returned to Wadena in 1936 for another well-received performance.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

### PAYING GUESTS

ARIZONA. Guest Ranch, Calitina Vista Rancho — Quiet, restful atmosphere; home cooking; special attractions for children. Route 4, Box 690, Tucson, Arizona.

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IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis.

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, college graduate, wishes to establish an agency in New York City to represent a good staple product; finest of references. Write Box W-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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### United States and Canada

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### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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BROADLOOM carpeting; a full range of fall colors; attractively priced. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2290

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 58th, N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers. Plaza 3-0997

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-8242

### FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL tph, divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

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CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

**FLEMING'S FURS** Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2270.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, German, to live in and take care of year old boy; no housework. New York City. Write Box Y-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

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PRACTITIONER'S office available part time, furnished, quiet. Phone after 1 p. m. MU. 2-7872. 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE offices, single or en suite, well-furnished, secretarial and telephone service; high-grade Fifth Avenue building. Write Box C-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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FLATBUSH, BKLYN., N. Y. — Beautiful home, detached house, large room; reasonable; 20 minutes to N. Y. Tel. BU. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, outside, running water, kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $4-$7. EN. 2-3718.

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STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

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BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — **YENTON**
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NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
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Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopens Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

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### SWITZERLAND

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## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

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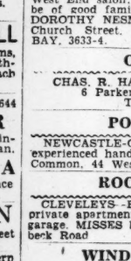

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### ENGLAND (Continued)

### BRADFORD (Continued)

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*Everything for the Toilet*

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Lecture Posters. Single Red Circle.
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Telephone: Deansgate 4579

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*Purchase Your Private*
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from
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**J. W. DUTTON**
INSURANCE BROKER
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Endowment, Fire, Motor, etc.

*Have Your Clothes Tailored*
by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
*Tailor and Furrier*
Phone 2514 67 Drake St., Rochdale
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

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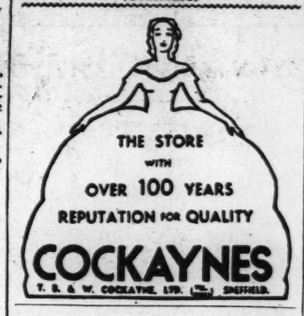
Agencies for well-known brands *including*
PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
*Repairs Prompt Service*
934 Ecclesall Road

### ENGLAND (Continued)

### SHEFFIELD (Continued)



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T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

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SCOTT-LYON'S
Exhibition Currant Loaf, 1/- per lb.
In Rounds: 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6d and 10/- each.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
Dundee—Cherry—Sultana—Paradise—Cherrypine—Genoa—Simnel—etc.
DELICIOUS SCOTS SHORTBREAD
Petticoat Tail Shortbread 2/-, 4/- per tin
Shortbread Fingers 2/-, 4/- per tin
Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins 2/-, 4/-, 5/- upwards
**SCOTT-LYON LTD.**
FERRY ROAD BAKERY
Edinburgh
Telephone 25391 Works Bank Lane

**A. Locke & Son**
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for Smithwork
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**LOOSE COVERS**
*Specially Reduced Prices*
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**£4.19.6**
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*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## *Cleaning a Canal*

Monitor Camera Club From Vera Green, Birmingham, Eng.

**An Annual Task at Veer, Zeeland**

## Lines About Leaders—103

By a Staff Artist

### Sir Wilfrid Laurier

(1849-1909)

WILFRID LAURIER was one of the epoch makers of history.
He shaped the first golden age of the Dominion of Canada.
He occupied a central position on the international stage.
He had been born in a little village in the Province of Quebec.
His father earned a meager income there as a land surveyor.
They spoke French only; they heard but echoes of the world.
Wilfrid attended the parish school; then he went to college.
Next to books, two recreations were his chief delights:
One was to hear the pleading of the lawyers in the court;
The other was to listen to the orators at political meetings.
At 20, he became a barrister and opened an office of his own.
At 30, he entered the Quebec Legislative Assembly as a Liberal.

LAURIER loved England as the mother of free nations.
It was the welfare of the masses which was nearest his heart.
He would fight for Canadian unity and Canadian democracy.
In 1871, confederation was still in some degree an experiment.
The intelligence of the new deputy produced a deep impression.
He was able to proceed by master strokes from the beginning.
In 1896, he had become the Prime Minister of the country.

HE WAS appearing on the scene at the dawn of a new era.
With John Macdonald, the national life of Canada had taken form.
But the peoples were still largely strangers to one another.
The new Premier found himself facing a doubly difficult task.
He must govern a nation the majority of which was alien to him:
It was alien to him in heredity, tradition, religion, language.
It was divided by problems of races, creeds, economics, hopes.
Yet the country could unify, could build, could become great.

WITH this in mind, Laurier began to take definite steps.
The Dominion possessed five great sources of natural wealth.
It had the farm, forest, fisheries, mines, and manufacturing.
He endeavored to promote developments in all industries.
He passed a tariff with fiscal preferences for Great Britain.
He organized the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
He arrested the exodus of the people; he favored immigration.
He accelerated settlements in the Western Territories.
These and other measures brought about the selfhood of Canada.

THE YEAR 1887 celebrated the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
Laurier sailed over to England; he spoke in Parliament.
With him the position of Canada took on a new meaning!
The cause of self-governing Dominions in the Empire won support.
In 1902, he went over again for Edward VII's coronation.
He found the French people bitter and hostile against England.
He proved the interests of the two nations were identical.
He thus initiated a movement of far-reaching consequence.
This movement resulted in the famous "Entente Cordiale."
Laurier left the Government after a long political career.
And after this service of almost 50 years he could still say:
"For the solution of all problems, you have a safe guide. . . .
You have unfailing light if you always remember
That faith is better than doubt and love better than hate."

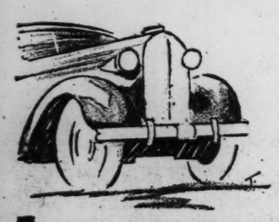
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

## *A Difference of Opinion*

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

**Strong Words at St. Malo, France**

## *Worth Knowing*



IN THE MANUFACTURE OF 1000 AUTOMOBILES, LUMBER FROM 25 ACRES, CROPS FROM 500 ACRES, AND WOOL FROM 800 SHEEP ARE USED.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## *Puzzle Corner*

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

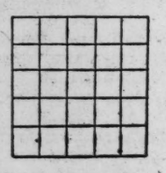
**Cryptogram**

The following quotation by C. N. Bovée is on the subject of warriors:

"ZYXWV UWYYTSYR, QTDX ZYXWV XWYVPONWDXR, WYX MYTLKTMWQQJ YXIXIHXYXG ESY VPX ITRKPTXE VPXJ PWFX GSLX."

**Filling in the Squares**

Try filling in the 25 squares shown below with five each of the five digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. This should be done without having more than one digit of a kind in any of the rows, across or down.



**Letter Juggling**

A Beaumont, Texas, reader shares this chance to form 4 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E I T N S D

**What Is Circumference of Each?**

The circumference of the front wheel of a coach is 5 feet less than that of the rear wheel. If the front wheel makes 150 more revolutions than the rear wheel in going a mile, what is the circumference of each wheel?

**Fun With Antonyms**

Today we have 10 words and their antonyms to be matched. The first has been checked by way of example.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | leave | provoke | |
| 2 | depress | detach | |
| 3 | advocate | remain | 1 |
| 4 | condemn | amplify | |
| 5 | magnify | announce | |
| 6 | soothe | denounce | |
| 7 | attract | mitigate | |
| 8 | abbreviate | pardon | |
| 9 | suppress | repel | |
| 10 | affix | elevate | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## *Vocations*

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *Pet Mats*

A young man makes mats for pets, to use to protect the floor when he is feeding a dog or cat. They are cut out of cork and are about 12x15 inches in size. For cats, he paints in one corner a silhouette of a cat; and for a dog, a Scottie silhouette; and, sometimes, to personalize the mats, the name of the pet is hand-lettered on it.

These pet mats of cork are practical and appeal to pet lovers. He has sold many from door to door and through pet shops, for $1.00 each, earning a good profit because the materials are inexpensive and the work is quickly and easily done. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## *Children's Corner*

### *The Hunt for Mitty's Kitty*

No so very long ago
There lived in Pitter-Patter Row
A little girl named Mitty Munn
And she was loved by everyone.

Her house in Pitter-Patter Row
Was very nice as houses go—
Spick and span, snug as a muff
And just exactly big enough
For Mummy, Dad and little Mitty
And her pretty yellow kitty.

The kitten's name was Pinney-Poo,
And what that yellow kitten knew
Would take a hundred years to tell
So cute he was and bright as well.

One day when Kitty went to school
She left the kitten by the pool.
But that same day when school was out
That kitten was nowhere about.

Mitty called, "Come Pinney-Poo,
"It's supper time and I want you.
"Come and get your dish of milk.
"Come let me smooth your fur like silk."

But not a sign of Pinney-Poo,
Not a purr nor yet a mew
And Mitty said, "What shall I do,
"Without my darling Pinney-Poo?"

The folks in Pitter-Patter Row
Decided they would searching go
To see if they could find that kitty
And bring him back to little Mitty.

The butcher closed the butcher shop
And searched and searched and didn't stop
Until he'd found a big, black cat
To place on Mitty's round door-mat.

The baker baked a dozen cakes
And then, said he, "For mercy sakes,
"I'll bake no more until I've found
"That cat." And he went searching round.

He searched the apple orchard trees
And there he found a young Maltese
And put her in his cotton blouse
And took her straight to Mitty's house.

The toymaker locked his door.
"I vow," said he, "I'll work no more
"Until I've found that naughty cat."
And off he went without a hat.

But not a kitten could he find
Of any color, shape or kind
Said he, "Back to the shop I'll go,
"For there, made out of calico,

"I have a kitten, just the thing
"And she's the one that I will bring
"To darling little Mitty Munn
"As fast as ever I can run."

And that he did, and said, "You take her."
Just as the jolly candlemaker
Brought a cat as white as snow
And put her down there in a row

With twenty other cats that sat
On little Mitty's round door-mat—
White and black, and if you please,
A tiger cat and three Maltese!!

Mitty smiled and shook her head.
"You're very kind," she softly said,

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Down the Path Came Pinney-Poo**

"But really I had best tell you,
"Not one of these is Pinney-Poo."

The candlemaker and the baker,
The butcher and the good toy maker,
And all the others who had brought
Some cat or other that he'd caught,

Just started, not knowing what to do,
When suddenly there came a mew,
Loud and louder and louder it grew
And down the path came Pinney-Poo!!

Away went every other cat
As if someone had said, "Now scat!"
And Pinney-Poo ran straight to Mitty,
Who caught him up and said, "My kitty!"

### *Brevities*

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Isn't life abundant now? Soon every home will have a central heating, conditioned air, and a bombproof cellar.

**Bellingham Herald:** An Ohio town has ordered the removal of all hitching posts. The automobile has arrived at last.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Touching Scene**

"Hello, Dad. I thought I'd just come up and see how you feel."

"You're too late, son. Your mother and sister both had the same idea earlier in the day."

—Guerin Meschino, Milan

**"No, I could not take that model—it looks too much like a hat."**

**Etiquette**

"I'm afraid you'll be late at the party," remarked an elderly lady to her granddaughter.

"Oh, dear, Grandma," said the girl, "don't you know that in a fashionable set nobody goes to a party until everybody has got there?"—Montreal Daily Star.

**Golden Rule**

"Your doctor's out here with a flat tire."

"Diagnose the case as flatulency of the perimeter and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does."—Army and Navy Journal.

**Foresight**

Little Bobby had eaten unsparingly of cake, candy, nuts, popcorn, fruit, etc., at the party.

"Will you have a little more cake before you go?" asked his hostess.

"No, thank you, Mrs. Jones, I'm full," he replied.

"Then," said the hostess, "you'll put some nuts and candies into your pockets, won't you?"

"They're full, too," he said regretfully.

## *Daily Anecdote*

### *Concert in Venezia*

Henri Herz, a French pianist of some renown, was one of the first to make a professional tour of the United States.

In 1849, during the height of the gold rush, he found himself in California. One evening he was waited on by a deputation of miners, who urged him to give a concert at a town called Venezia. He accepted the invitation, and on his arrival on the appointed evening, he found the hall full of men of all nationalities, colors, and styles of dress. But there was no piano!

Herz politely declined an invitation to sing instead; and then there was a conference. One man knew of a Portuguese who lived about four miles away and was reputed to own a piano. Volunteers set forth to get the piano, and for the next two hours Herz chatted with the audience.

At last the piano was brought in on the shoulders of 10 miners. It was a little six-octave instrument with many broken strings. But Herz tackled his job manfully, and the concert was one of the most successful in his tour.

## *Jest a Minute*

**"Why, I can remember when you didn't have a hare on your head."**

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Gratitude*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Tulsa, Okla.

A young girl who was looking for work in a western city, applied at a factory which had never been known to hire an applicant in less than a month after the application had been made. While she waited for her application to be acted upon, she looked intermittently for employment elsewhere.

One morning, after a fruitless search, she sat alone in the home of a relative, wondering what to do next. In the process of thinking, she began to recount the many blessings of former years; and time was soon engulfed in thought. Gratitude for the experiences welled up in the heart of the girl until she almost wept for joy, and finally arose singing, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Just at that moment she heard a timid knock at the door. A small child whom she had never seen before brought a message assuring her that a place was open for her at the factory. The young girl could hardly believe the report, because her application had been filed at the factory only a week before. But the message was true, and one more blessing was added to her list for gratitude.

## *Quotation for Today*

*YOU will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues.*—ANON.

## *Party Fun*

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### *Towel Hockey*

This game is fun for young people, and may be played indoors:

Give each player an old bath towel. Appoint goalkeepers, who guard two doors, and place a small rubber ball in the middle of the floor. The two captains stand opposite each other (near the ball), and the other members stand in parallel lines behind their captains. The team scores by sending the ball through the opposing team's goal posts.—Mrs. G. R. H., San Bernardino, Calif.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** "Great warriors, like great earthquakes, are principally remembered for the mischief they have done."

**Filling in the Squares:** Here is one way:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

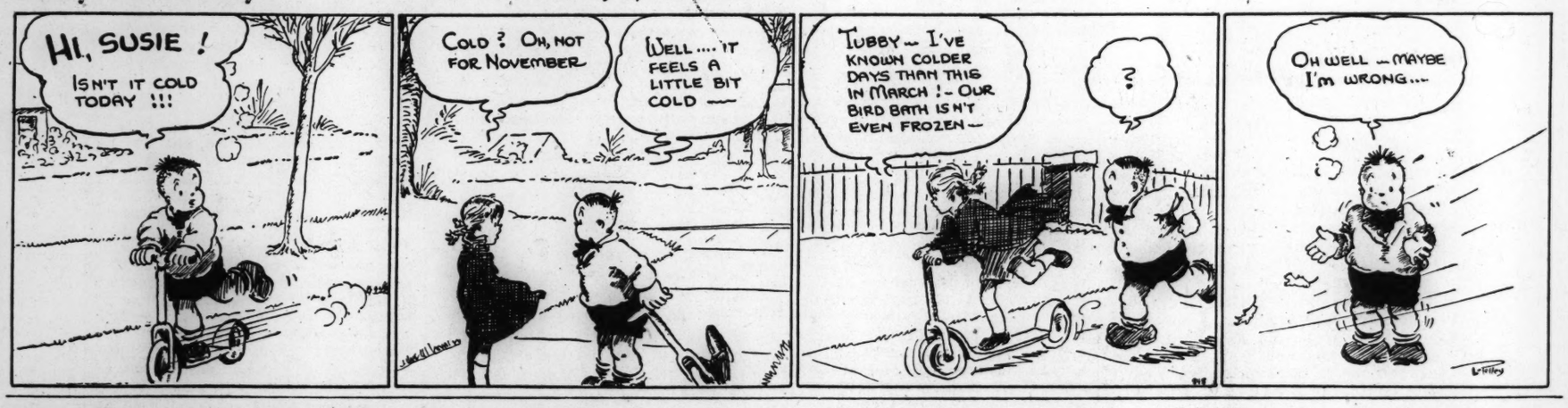
**Letter Juggling:** Sainted, detains, stained, instead.

**What Is Circumference of Each?:** Front wheel 11 feet; rear wheel 16 feet.

**Fun With Antonyms:** Leave—remain; depress—elevate; advocate—denounce; condemn—pardon; magnify—mitigate; soothe—provoke; attract—repel; abbreviate—amplify; suppress—announce; affix—detach.

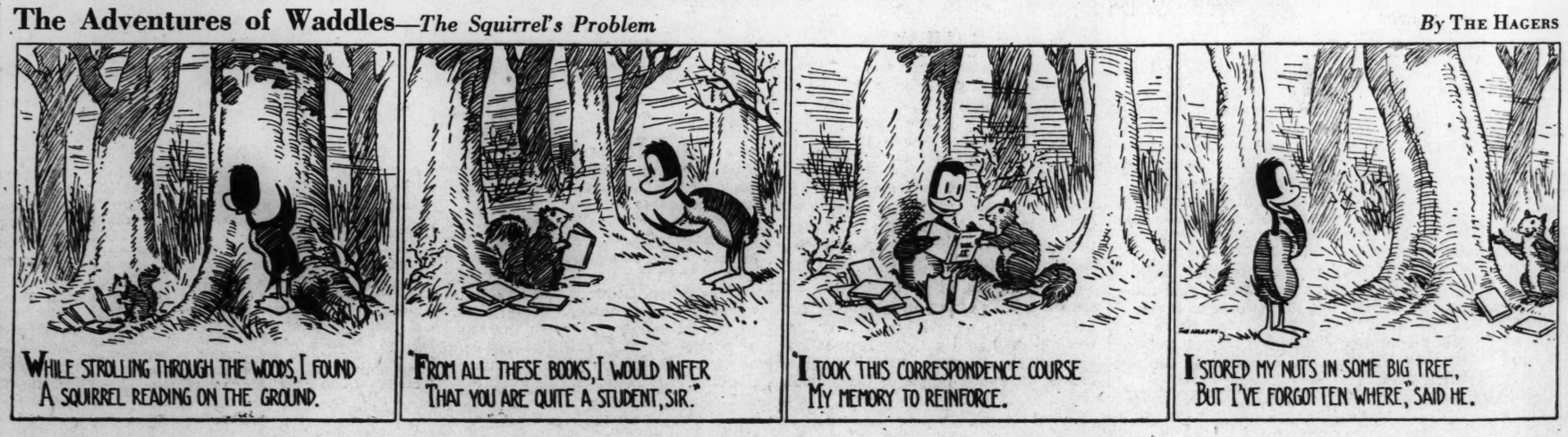
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Warmest Cold Day of the Week*

By LE PELLEY


HI, SUSIE !
ISN'T IT COLD TODAY !!!
COLD ? OH, NOT FOR NOVEMBER
WELL.... IT FEELS A LITTLE BIT COLD —
TUBBY — I'VE KNOWN COLDER DAYS THAN THIS IN MARCH ! - OUR BIRD BATH IS N'T EVEN FROZEN —
?
OH WELL — MAYBE I'm WRONG...

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Squirrel's Problem*

*By* THE HAGERS


WHILE STROLLING THROUGH THE WOODS, I FOUND A SQUIRREL READING ON THE GROUND.
"FROM ALL THESE BOOKS, I WOULD INFER THAT YOU ARE QUITE A STUDENT, SIR."
"I TOOK THIS CORRESPONDENCE COURSE MY MEMORY TO REINFORCE.
I STORED MY NUTS IN SOME BIG TREE, BUT I'VE FORGOTTEN WHERE," SAID HE.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Americans in the Orient

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT was recently quoted in the press as complaining that insufficient protection was accorded to a group of Americans, of which she was a member, who sailed down the Whangpoo River to an accompaniment of shells and shrapnel in order to leave Shanghai. A group of American residents in China who were summering in Japan when hostilities broke out, on the other hand, felt they were receiving too much protection when a representative of the American Consulate at Kobe boarded the French ship on which they were returning to Shanghai, marked their passports invalid for China and made every effort to discourage their return.

These two incidents illustrate the difficulties which confront America's diplomatic, military and naval representatives in the Orient at a time when China is the scene of the most serious international hostilities since the end of the World War. In considering the delicate problem of protecting Americans in China under present circumstances two extreme viewpoints should certainly be avoided.

It is obviously impossible for the United States to afford literal physical protection to American citizens who are in actual or potential war zones. Even in Shanghai the presence of a guard of marines, while it offers a guaranty of safety against uncontrolled mob violence and looting, cannot avert the risk of casualties from stray shells or misdirected air bombs. And while the United States Government in all cases where responsibility can be clearly indicated will doubtless file protests and damage claims for loss of American lives or destruction of property, public opinion in America is distinctly unfavorable to involvement in war as a result of accidents which may befall Americans in war-torn foreign countries.

At the same time Americans have never taken kindly to excessive bureaucratic control. The American Government has no legal right to order all Americans to leave China. Missionaries who are in a position to carry on relief work in many cases feel under a special moral obligation not to leave. Businessmen are naturally reluctant to quit properties and interests built up over long periods.

A compromise between the impracticable idea of assuring all Americans in China full protection and the equally impracticable scheme of ordering them all out of the country may well be found in wide acceptance of the idea that Americans in that country cannot remain there without risk to themselves. Such a policy, combined with a wider understanding of what this risk actually involves, should eliminate individuals with no urgent reasons for remaining in that country. Those who have such reasons, on the other hand, might well be spared any special official pressure to leave.

### Down Scale—Up Wages

THERE is much to be said for the anticipated proposal by the new Federal Housing Authority to exchange continuity of employment for a reduction in the building trades wage scales. In every other industry the formula for successful operation is: high wages plus high rate of production equals low unit cost. The building industry formula for a number of years has been: high wages plus low rate of production equals high unit cost. Any steps taken by the Housing Authority to reduce this unit cost will make it more nearly possible to comply with the rental limitations wisely imposed by Congress.

That this proposal, if accepted by the building trades, will result in any great difference, however, does not necessarily follow. Labor generally accounts for about one-third the cost in residential building. Should the Authority succeed in reducing the scale by as much as 30 per cent this would reduce the total building cost only 10 per cent, which, while certainly helpful, is not by any means the whole answer.

The effect on private building will be even less pronounced. In the main, only Government financed and directed projects have been subject to scale wages since 1930. Private residential wages have, for the most part, followed the law of supply and demand.

A sustained residential building revival will be possible now only through the development and application of methods which materially increase the productivity of workers in the building trades. Some progress is being made in this direction, but the surface has hardly been scratched. This is a fertile field for imaginative engineers and practical architects. Unfortunately, the individualistic structure of the building industry makes it unlikely that the necessary financing for research and experimentation will be forthcoming.

It seems probable that the only agency through which the solution may be found is the Federal Government. A Federal Bureau of Housing Study, operating on the same impartial, technical basis as the Bureau of Standards might solve this problem practically.

AN ALARM CLOCK has been invented which crows like a rooster. And a clock that can wake *some* people up has something to crow about.

### Plugging a Leak in the Law

DISBARMENT of the lawyer who served Dutch Schultz, notorious gangster, over a long period is another big step in New York's drive against crime. Not because Richard Davis stands discredited before the New York State bar; his refusal to answer to charges contained in a grand jury indictment is the equivalent of self-disbarment. But because of the legal precedent involved.

"Dixie" Davis' alleged business relations with underworld characters have been a moot subject among lawyers since Special Prosecutor, now District Attorney-elect, Thomas E. Dewey launched his campaign against racketeering. Davis' frequent appearances before the courts to defend persons charged with participating in Schultz' illicit gambling business raised the point whether a lawyer repeatedly retained by a criminal was not in effect a partner-in-crime.

Hitherto in such cases a lawyer has been immune from prosecution so long as there was no proof that he had received a general retainer fee for such services. In its decision disbarring Davis, the Appellate Court dispenses with legalistic hair splitting:

> While there is no proof of such general retainer, everything points to such a retainer or to a working agreement whereby the same end was attained.

The strictness of the court's interpretation of what constitutes a partnership between criminals and lawyers doubtless will be welcomed by the New York bar for the warning it imparts to the legal profession. Citizens as a whole will welcome it as a means of helping to hold the ground already gained in the city's war against crime.

### Poets and Novelists

PUBLICATION of another novel by England's Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, brings to mind again the fact that he is the first Laureate to be also a novelist. Even outside the Laureateship this conjunction of poet and novelist is one that has not often been found among English writers of the past, although there have, of course, been famous exceptions, such as George Meredith and William Morris.

On the other hand, among the moderns, from Thomas Hardy onwards, the phenomenon occurs with much greater frequency; and there are at the moment many young British authors who have achieved excellence, and even eminence, in both these branches of literature. It may be that this is not only an indication of the versatility of the present writers, but owes something to the rapprochement that has been taking place between certain of the ideals and aims of fiction and poetry.

The novel is being used more than ever as a means for attacking the problems of the day, and a similar tendency in poetry has been very marked of late years. The typical modern poet is concerned to criticize Pluto rather than to eulogize Pan; and far from attempting to "walk down Piccadilly with a poppy or a lily" in his "mediaeval hand," he stands upon the curb, and seeks for his significant pattern in the human activity before him. It is no wonder that his material should overflow into a novel.

The novelist's attitude is immune from criticism; but there is a body of opinion, whose aesthetic standpoint is based upon tradition, that finds matter for regret in the new poetry—an absence of lyric charm, or of restful and remote imaginings. Yet, granting to this its case, one cannot but be grateful for so constructive an interpretation of the ideal of Shelley, who saw in the poet the means by which

> . . . the world is wrought
> To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.

### Forbes-Robertson

FROM the time Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson made his first venture into theater management in 1895 until he retired, in 1916, from regular stage appearances, he consistently held that the playhouse is at its best when concerned with noble endeavor. It was his belief that a majority of persons in any audience will respond to human aspirations toward the ideal, whereas the representation of ignoble impulses finds only a minority response.

It is not to be thought that he adopted this point of view merely as a matter of expediency—his nature expressed itself in terms of human warmth, and found congenial characterizations in such parts as the painter in "The Light That Failed," who refused to put his burdens upon others, and as the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third-Floor-Back," who, more through example than precept, persuaded a houseful of unhappy selfish people to find their happiness by putting self aside.

In his first year on the stage, 1874, he won a place in the company of Ellen Terry and from then onward his progress to the forefront of his profession was steady. He was handsome enough for Romeo in his beginnings, and his Hamlet for more than twenty years was outstanding in his performances in England and America.

He could play comedy, tragedy, melodrama and problem plays with equal fullness of service, but it was ever to Shakespeare that he returned, for there he found complete expression for the poetry that to him was of the theater in its wholeness.

## America Eyes Japan

*Book News of the Day*

THE course of American sentiment toward Japan from 1904 to 1937 has been charted for students of international affairs in JAPAN IN AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION, by Eleanor Tupper and George E. McReynolds (New York: Macmillan. $3.75). Dr. Tupper is head of the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y., and Dr. McReynolds is an instructor in history at the University of Maine.

As Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University says in his introduction, "Japan at present challenges the foreign policies and the treaty rights of the United States." This volume makes it clear, in fact, that there have been clashes of opinion and interest between the two countries since the Russo-Japanese war, clashes which have provided material for the yellow press, for jingoes and for army and navy campaigns for larger appropriations from Congress. Whether these clashes of interest, apparently growing sharper and more irreconcilable through the years, can be solved only by a show of force, perhaps even by war, is something that the reader of this volume may be able to decide to his own satisfaction.

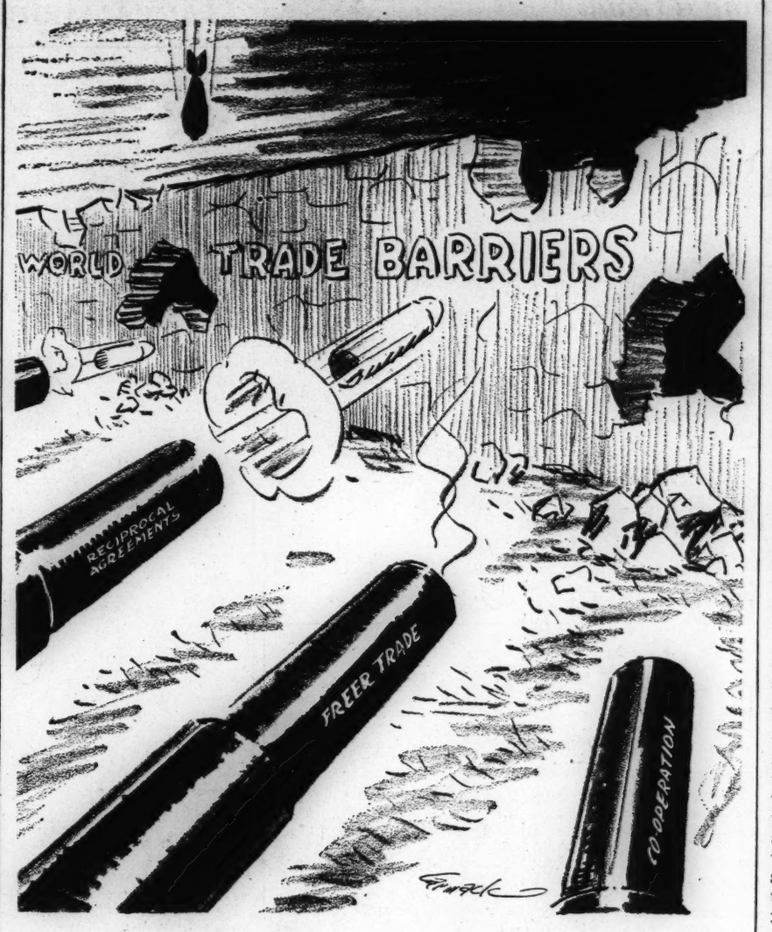
It is apparent, as the authors trace the tide of opinion through the newspapers and magazines of the United States, that the relations between Japan and the United States are not simple. The people of the United States have admired the efficiency with which Japanese have made war and built up their industries and trade. They have liked the courtesy of the people and the attractive features of the country. On the other hand, in so far as Japanese immigration has seemed to threaten wages and employment opportunities on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, there has been opposition. There has been some alarm over rumors of Japanese ambitions to control trade and markets in China, in the East generally and perhaps in the entire Pacific area.

Whatever might be said in Japan about the discriminatory exclusion act, the thing that appears to have lost friends for Japan in the United States has been the periodic evidence that the Nipponese, or at least their military leaders, were over-greedy in a desire for territory and influence. The slump in friendship for Japan that followed the Russo-Japanese war was marked, when Japanese demands appeared to be more selfish than was expected. Japanese treatment of Korea, wartime demands on China, the invasion of Manchuria, later designs upon Shanghai and other provinces of China all alienated American opinion; the more so because, as a result, Americans saw themselves losing special influences of their own in China and the Pacific area.

While it remains clear that Japan has many friends, the authors of this book show that various events and influences have broken down much of the good will which Japan once commanded in the United States.

R. W. D.

## The Kind of Bombardment That's Needed




## Border Masquerade

WE SAW them first in Helsingfors a group of half a dozen quiet, sensible-looking American tourists, inconspicuous in dress and manner. They seemed to be enjoying, as we were, the cleanliness and order of the Finnish capital, with its calm, matter-of-fact residents.

When we took the train for Moscow that evening, we saw them again, and were glad that such pleasant people were to be our traveling companions. But we went to bed soon after the train started and saw no more of our fellow-travelers until we were approaching the Soviet border the next morning.

As the train pulled into the Soviet border station we were startled by the noise of a group of people singing. We looked out and could hardly believe our eyes. There were our sensible Americans dressed as if for a masquerade. The women wore some sort of uniform resembling ski suits and their heads were bound up with bandanna handkerchiefs. The men had donned corduroy trousers and flannel shirts. They all leaned out of the train windows, singing at the top of their voices, not altogether in key. It finally dawned upon us that they were trying to sing the "International."

The Soviet officials on the platform did not seem surprised; apparently such behavior was not unfamiliar to them. Our Americans greeted them with clenched fists; but this gesture, used by Communists in other lands, is never used by Soviet citizens, and the officials gave no evidence that they recognized it. Neither did they seem to recognize the "International," as sung by these visitors.

These Americans, so sensible and sober the day before, had become transformed. They rushed from the train scattering "Oh's" and "Ah's." Since the Soviet border station is much like any other, we never learned just what roused their enthusiasm. One of the women did exclaim: "The very air seems different!"

The customs examination somewhat dampened their enthusiasm. If they had expected their masquerade to exempt them from a thorough examination, they were disappointed. Customs officials, observing from our passports that we live in Russia, obligingly let us off with a perfunctory examination. But they thoroughly ransacked every bag of our fellow-travelers. Perhaps they were heeding a recent warning in the Soviet press that citizens must be "always on watch for enemies, no matter what masks they assume." Certainly these eccentric travelers might have aroused suspicion anywhere.

The eccentricities of some tourists are familiar to all who live abroad. But the Soviet Union appears to inspire more than its share of startling behavior. When we first came to Moscow, many tourists still had the idea that all Bolsheviks wear beards, and grew beards before their arrival to demonstrate their sympathy with Russian ideas and customs. They were disappointed to discover that beards are as rare in Soviet Russia as in America. We are no longer startled, nor are the Russians, by the sight of elderly lady tourists wearing Russian men's shirts, with Caucasian belts and Central Asian caps. The Russians are very polite, and seldom even laugh.

The Soviet Union, because of its social and political novelties, attracts a disproportionate share of what someone has unkindly described as the "lunatic fringe." But our fellow-travelers on this occasion could hardly be included in that category. On one day, in Finland, they were eminently sensible; on the next, in Russia, they suddenly became freaks.

Most Russians are too busy to bother about the behavior of tourists; but they must have a strange conception of the habits of many foreigners.

DEMAREE BESS

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Farewell to Conventionalism*

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS the privilege, and possibly the duty of those who have traveled some distance along the way to regard, perhaps appraisingly and always with due appreciation of inevitable changes, the way followed and the progress, or lack of progress, indicated. Thus one recalls, it may be, what now is often referred to as the prudishness of a generation whose record of accomplishment is freshly written on the pages of history which youth may read and learn to comprehend. The children and grandchildren who are the beneficiaries by inheritance of the institutions, industrial and cultural, established and reasonably endowed by pioneering forebears, seem sometimes to accept none too gratefully the heritage provided by uncomplaining endurance of hardship, by consecration to high ideals, and by strict observance of those simple conventions which bespoke the gentleman and the lady, even when clad in denim or calico.

These simple conventions seem to have become onerous and distasteful. In their stead a new and somewhat loosely written code has been accepted. The elders, deeply concerned, are inclined to trace the origin of this amended charter of human rights to the novelists, the caricatures of history, the theater, the motion picture producers, the automobile and the cocktail bar and tavern. But it may be that these, after all, are but the vehicles or means of indulging or expressing unrestrained emotions, depraved tastes and a distorted idealism. There is unquestioned authority for the precept that nothing from without can harmfully affect our true selves. It is what we bring to situations created by ourselves or provided for us that determines their influence upon our own lives or the lives of those about us.

All the thousands of reams and tons of salacious and suggestive literature printed in a hundred years, all the questionable motion pictures amplified by border-line dialogue, all the taverns and all the darkened automobiles would fail to be a menace if they were not regarded as pleasurable temptations, and if they could be seen as destructive of that morale which, in their thoughtful moments, the young people of today really respect. The distance from generation to generation is not so great as to erase the tradition of decency, respectful regard for the established order, and some measure of gratitude for the legacy of refinement and crude culture bequeathed by the past.

The tendency toward careless indulgence and an increasing disregard of conventions once almost universally accepted might not be quite so alarming and arresting if it were not for what long has been recognized as the contagion of influence, or the contagion of example. Someone has said that the spirit of imitation is contagious. And how quickly the sown seed bears fruit! The young people of today will, in turn, be the oldsters, the elders, of tomorrow. Their own careless indulgences, their departure from paths which they regard as timeworn and uninspiring, are, in fact, into primrose avenues which their children and grandchildren, in an early tomorrow, may in turn abandon as circumscribing, tedious and uninteresting.

Those who hopefully offer a word of warning or advice at this critical period in the journey do not speak in defense of any custom or convention which they would observe or seek to perpetuate in their own experiences. The way is broad and the lights are not dimmed. The little citadels builded and safeguarded by those who have failed or refused to keep up with the gay marchers seem still to be the sheltering havens to which the prodigals will return and be welcomed. But they will not turn their steps homeward so long as they seek to bring with them the incumbrances which they have carelessly or ignorantly accumulated. Into their lives there must come, through some process, a revitalizing and regenerating force which clears the vision and reveals the true.

There is no universal panacea that can be administered by ukase or force. The problem, once recognized, is one which must be individually solved if the answer is to be found. Of old it was written, "I will return to my father's house." Literally, in our human experience, there may be no robe or fatted calf. But there will be asylum there, and peace, and understanding.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Paradox

ONE doesn't very often point to the controlled press of Germany as author of a pungent commentary on the American scene, but even in Germany almost anything can happen, sometimes.

For instance: "President Roosevelt in his extraordinary speech in Chicago announced that America hates war and actively engages in a search for peace. In view of American industry's steady and tremendous shipment of scrap iron and other raw materials of war to the Far East, not to mention finished materials of war, we are puzzled to interpret just how earnestly the search for peace proceeds."—*Glens Falls* (N. Y.) *Post Star*.

## The Wide Horizon

### What's Wrong With This Picture?

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

WHAT will be the outcome of the present crisis in the British film trade? Undoubtedly there is a possibility that the whole of this great industry in England may be brought under government control. This was more than suggested a few weeks ago when Dr. Leslie Burgin, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, speaking to those interested in the commercial side of the cinema, said significantly, "Take the hint—reorganize yourselves before you are reorganized from without."

One thing is certain—if government interference on a large scale is to be avoided, the British film industry will have rapidly to become much more prosperous than it is today, for as a commercial proposition it is at the moment in a very precarious condition indeed. And from this there follows an inescapable corollary—the average quality of English pictures needs drastic improvement.

The present crisis in British films is considerably more serious than either of its predecessors. The first of these came just after the World War started. Before 1914, English films were rapidly building up for themselves a position of power and authority. The war completely shattered the nascent industry, and caused a situation in which neutral America had merely to walk in and carry off the prize. Then, again, after long and bitter struggles, when the British industry had once more succeeded in establishing itself, the introduction of talkies blew its economic foundations into the skies.

The passing of the so-called Quota Act at this juncture provided English pictures with a small but certain market in Britain itself, and under cover of this protection, the industry began to expand for the third time. Since then, no external untoward event has occurred. The general condition of British industry is more prosperous than it has been for a score of years. The technical rules of picture making are still what they were half a decade ago. Nevertheless, a crisis in British films has once again come into being. It is the first that cannot be ascribed to outside causes. Fundamentally, it is the result of the simple fact that, in an open market, the majority of British films cannot compete with the generality of their American rivals. I say "majority" advisedly. For certain British pictures are as good as any commercial films in the world.

In these circumstances, it might be profitable to inquire what is the fundamental quality that American films have and which British pictures usually lack. The film industry throughout its career has been hindered by the want of serious criticism. Its technical marvels, its wealth, its scenic splendors have blinded the eyes of commentators to its imaginative poverty, with the result that, standards being low, it is still, artistically speaking, in a state of childhood. I do not wish to repeat that old mistake here by suggesting that American films, as a whole, can, judged by the criteria of any other art, be considered good. They are not. But in one respect—a vital respect, too—they are better than British films.

The position may perhaps best be expressed by pointing out that American films are "provincial," and English films "suburban." The artistic implications of those terms have wandered so far from their geographical significance that dwellers both in the suburbs and in the provinces can employ them without embarrassment. "Suburban," used in this sense, suggests a certain refinement a meticulous avoidance of the appearance of vulgarity, a careful and snobbish insistence on good taste which, because it is entirely negative, and does not flow from any positive quality, is the very antithesis of artistic vigor. The majority —there are notable exceptions to the rule —of British films fall into this classification. They are painfully anxious not to be ill-bred; they do not wound or shock the susceptibilities; in fact, they do not do anything at all. They make no impression of vulgarity. The only impression they make is one of insipidity.

Now, American pictures are not the least bit like that. Their raucous voices shriek and scream vulgarity. Their humor is often crude, and their sentiment such as to make the cheeks hot. Their artistic bad taste is frequently incredible. At the end of that ambitious film, "Lloyds of London," the solemn notes of Handel's Dead March are immediately followed by the jaunty air of "Rule, Britannia." The way in which the hero, Jonathan Blake, talks about his duty to England makes any educated audience wriggle with embarrassment. An English film would have avoided both these mistakes. But it is to be feared that it would also have missed that magnificent "cut" from the shot which Lord Stacey fires at Blake to the deck of the Victory at Trafalgar, when Nelson is hit by a French marksman. This is a stirring transition. It makes the heart race. And it is typical of American films, which, in spite of innumerable defects, are alive in a sense in which English films rarely are. If they are "provincial" in being frequently unacquainted with the standards of art, they are "provincial" also in teeming with life, energy, and vigor. Therefore, they prosper, and deserve to prosper. They have the bad taste of Dickens, and his enormous vitality. They are positive, not negative, in outlook. That is the lesson they have to teach to British films.